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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOR SPRING SEWING GET A BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

FIFTH PAGE.

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## Poetry.

### OLD, TRIED AND TRUE.

A song I sing to all that's old—
Old, tried and true! Ah, I would fain
The bitter with the sweetest hold.
Could all old hands clasp mine again.
The face of Change I meet with fear;
Though good the New, the Old is dear.

A song I sing to olden cheer;
For frosts of autumn gild the leaf;
They crown the seasons; rest the year;
They mist the grape and bind the sheaf;
Their tender touch is longest lent
To earth and air and firmament.

A song I sing to olden ways!—
Old scenes, old homes, old ingle-nooks;
Old faiths of blessed olden days;
Old myths, old rhymes and dear old books;
And, if with faults, old friends; and calm
Loves flowing like some stately psalm.

O Angel dread of Untried Lands,
Move slow the pendulum of Change!
Hold kindly with thy faithful hands
Its longest reach in youthward range;
For sweet as is the new hour's cheer,
The olden hours are dear, more dear.
—The Chautauquan.

### WAITING.

As those who, on some lonely mountain height,
Watching through all the weary hours of night,
Await the pale rose of the morning light,
I wait for thee.

As one who, walking on a bed of pain,
And helpless in his agony, is fain
To wait the sweet return of sleep again,
I wait for thee.

As he who, in some vast cathedral, dim
With shadows, silent waits, on bended limb,
The music of the Eucharistic hymn,
I wait for thee.

As deaf men crave for song, and blind for sight,
As weary sons of toil long for the night,
And as the fettered spirit longs for flight,
I long for thee.
—Arthur S. Froggatt, in the Spectator.

### UNFAILING SIGNS.

New book agent trudgin'
Over hills an' rocks;
People buyin', grudgin',
Lightnin' rods and clocks.

Little children bringin'
Pin-hooks home from school;
Ploughman—not a-singin',
But cussin' of his mule.

Girls that wouldn't dare to
Kiss a violet
Drummin' for a fair to
Get the church in debt.

Trees that bend a-swishin'
Where the rivers shug;
Whole town gone a-fishin',
Don't it look like spring?
—Atlanta Constitution.

## Miscellany.

### WOLSEY AS A COLLECTOR.

**King Henry's Minister Had a Passion for Tapestry, Pictures, Etc.**

Cardinal Wolsey must have been a champion among collectors. It is told of him that if Quentin Matsys had a picture on the easel Wolsey was ready to purchase it. If there was a curious clock, it was secured for him. His fondness for tapestry amounted to a passion, according to the Boston Transcript. Trusty agents ransacked the continent to procure choice sets of arras, new and old, for the rising palace. If the owner generally preferred scriptural subjects, as became a prince of the church, he also collected many hangings wrought with scenes from classic or medieval story. Thus, while the walls of one chamber set forth the history of Samuel or David or Esther, those of another glowed with the woes of Priam, or the Romantic of the Rose. In the rooms where he received visitors, the tapestries were changed once a week. No less than 280 beds were provided for strangers, with superb canopies and curtains of silk or velvet. There were headsteads of alabaster, quilts of down, and pillow cases embroidered with silk and gold. The chairs of state were covered with cloth of gold; the tables and cabinets were of the most costly woods. Much of the splendid furniture was emblazoned with his arms; everywhere was impressed the cardinal's hat. The same magnificence appeared in the decorations and ornaments of the chapel. But the 44 gorgeous copies of one suit, and the rest of the sacerdotal pomp displayed there were eclipsed by the majesty of Wolsey's secular equipment. The annual expenses of his household exceeded $150,000, an immense sum for those days. His retinue of 500 persons, his kingly studs, his sumptuous open table are mentioned in every history. When he rode to and from Westminster in his character of lord chancellor, his mule was attended by a long train of nobles and knights on horseback; his pursuivants, ushers and other officers led the way in rich liveries, while footmen with gilded pole-axes brought up the rear.

### 70,000 FORGED STAMPS.

**The Remarkable Wall Paper Which It Took 30 Years to Collect.**

J. W. Palmer, a resident of London, has a room at 281 Strand, which is papered with 70,000 forged stamps. The place looks like a mosaic, and Mr. Palmer, who is probably the most widely known stamp collector in the world, told a writer for the Pall Mall Budget recently that if the collection was genuine it would be worth $5,000,000. The forgeries represent every known stamp, and were found in collections which Mr. Palmer purchased during his 33 years experience as a stamp collector. To collect the 70,000 forged stamps took almost 20 years. To make will paper out of them kept four pairs of hands busy for three months. They are pasted upon canvas, so that in order to remove the stamps it will not be necessary to remove the backing. Paste, not gum, has been used, as gum discolors stamps. Having been fastened to the canvas, the stamps were treated to a coat of shellac and were then varnished. In the "Chamber of Philatelical Horrors," as Mr. Palmer calls it, is a flat-topped desk. Instead of leather the top is inlaid with postage stamps. These are genuine, and they number 1,440. Near the desk stands a screen. It is about five feet high and six feet long. Both sides are covered with stamps. The most valuable among the forgeries is a Brattleboro, an American stamp of the face value of five cents. If it were genuine, it would be worth $1,250. A genuine Brattleboro was sold by Mr. Palmer for that amount.

### SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY.

**Like Ordinary Girls.**

A maiden fair of Boston town
Whose nose were stuck up her eyes,
Who'd ranged the scale of all the fads,
Woke in my heart the god of sighs.
She loved me, and I thought to hear
Some erudite, endearing name;
But me, the learned darling called
Me "lovig-dovie" just same.
—Brooklyn Life.

Mamma (pathetically)—What would my little girl do if I should die? Little Flossie—I don't know; I suppose I should have to spank myself.—Life.

Little Josie—"What do you suppose all those holes are in the cheese for?" Little Leah—"Oh, I'll think you would know; it's to let the smell out."—Inter Ocean.

Caller—"What are you looking through that big pile of comic papers for?" Exchange Editor (with a sigh of disappointment)—"Why, there's Mr. Crozier, the missionary, on the other side of the street; I thought he was in Africa, founding missions." "So he was; but he has been called home to testify in Dr. Pentateuch's heresy trial."—Puck.

First Artist—"Well, old man, how's business?" Second Artist—"Oh, splendid! Got a commission this morning from a millionaire. Wants his children painted very badly." First Artist (pleasantly)—"Well, my boy, you're the very man for the job."—Life.

An Old Truth Re-stated.—She—"I believe you don't care for me as much as you say you do. With you I think, it is 'out of sight, out of mind.'" He (earnestly)—"You are right, for when you are out of my sight, I am out of my mind."

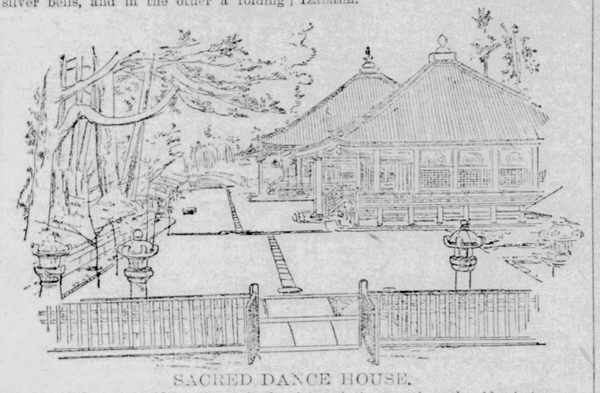
# DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

Another beautifully carved and painted building, all open in front, attracted our attention. The elaborate red and gold lacquer designs were wonderfully effective, but the figure of an old woman sitting on an embroidered rug in the center of the floor was even more noticeable. This building was devoted to the sacred dance, and the old woman was the dancer.

She was dressed in a gown of light blue stuff, with cream colored flowers scattered over it, the whole garment covered with another cloak-like affair of linen parted in front and hanging in graceful folds on either side. In her right hand she held a cluster of tiny silver bells, and in the other a folding



SACRED DANCE HOUSE.

The first of the two buildings shown in the picture is the one where the old priestess performed the famous sacred dance.

paper fan. She was old and wrinkled, was the sacred dancer, but when we threw a few small coppers on the rug in front of her she bowed to the floor three or four times, slowly, and with great dignity.

Then she arose, and with measured steps, keeping time with the bunch of silver bells, while the fan fluttered to and fro all the time, she went through a series of slow rythmical motions in an easy, graceful manner, hardly to be expected from one of her great age. Like all Japanese women, she was small, and like them again she had an inborn grace that years of practice could not have bestowed upon any one else. Her dance was not the dance of the Westerner, all leg and foot movement. Her lithe body bent and swayed and undulated in the most graceful way; her arms, exposed to the shoulder, described innumerable lines of beauty weaving in and out over and around; her head, her arms, her hands, her fingers even, were full of motion, slow, languorous and graceful. The monotonous clang of the silver bells marking the time at first seemed out of place, and then as the spell of her witchery made itself felt, those bells, like the ever-fluttering fan, became a part of the dancer, and lent additional charm to the fascination of the scene. At times she sank nearly to the floor, only to rise again with new and more graceful evolutions, now bending almost to the floor on one side, and then on the other, swaying backward and forward, arms and hands always gently waving in the languid abandon of the ease-loving Orientals. The charm of her manner, the perfect grace of her every movement dispated every thought of her age and lack of physical beauty. She enthralled by her mere presence, and it was with a sigh of regret that we saw her at last sink down upon her rug, immovable, statue-like, and—now that she was in repose—awfully old and ugly.

The dance we had just seen—the Kagura—has for ages been the most famous in Japan. In fact, its origin is traced directly back to the creation of the world, and from that time to this it has played an important part in the history of this strange and curious country.

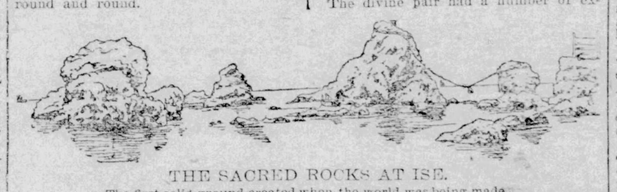
According to Japanese belief, the Heavens and the Earth were not, of old, separated. Everything, land, water, solids, gases, fire, stone, light and darkness were mixed together in a liquid and turbulent chaos. Then the mighty mass began to move from within and the lighter particles of gas and air rose and formed the sky and heavens; the heavy parts sank and formed the earth. Between the heavens and the earth there appeared a white cloud, from which came three beings, and from the warm mould of the earth something like a rush sprouted, and from this came two more beings, the five being called "the Heavenly Gods," namely:

"The Being of the Middle of Heaven," "The High August Being," "The Majestic Being," "The Delightful and Honorable Rush-sprout" and "The Honorable Heaven-born."

Then there came into existence four pairs of beings: 1—"The Being sprung from the First Mud, and the Being of Sand and Mud; 2—The Being with Hands and Feet growing, and the Being having Breath; 3—The Male Being and the Female Being of the Great Place (earth); 4—The Being of Complete Perfection, and the Being who cried out "strange and awful" to her mate.

The first three of these pairs were imperfect forms or processes gone through with before arriving at the last stage, which brought forth the first man and the first woman, caled Izanagi and Izanami.

This pair dwelt in heaven. The world was not yet well formed. The sun, earth and moon were still attached to each other, though the parts joining them were constantly growing thinner. This connecting part was called "Heaven's Floating Bridge." One day Izanagi and Izanami were standing on this bridge and began to wonder if there was a world beneath them. They could see nothing but the soil floating about in the water near the top. Then Izanagi took his long jeweled spear and plunged it into the turbid mass, turning it round and round.



THE SACRED ROCKS AT ISE.

The first solid ground created when the world was being made.

As he lifted the spear up, the drops which trickled from it hardened into earth of their own accord, and thus was dry land formed. The first of these drops formed what is now known as Ise, where there are two great Shinto temples, visited every year by thousands of pilgrims from all over Japan. Spring is the favorite time for these pilgrimages, and during the two or three months they last, the whole countryside is given over to feasting, dancing and merry-making.

Mr. Ernest Satow, the eminent Japanese authority, throws an interesting light on the customs of the people that will not be out of place in this connection. Mr. Satow says: "In every Japanese house there is kept what is called a 'shelf for gods,' which consists of a miniature Shinto temple in wood, containing paper tickets inscribed with the names of various gods, one of whom is invariably Ten-sen-kuwan-daizin, the principal deity of Ise. This ticket, or rather paper box, is called 'o-harahi,' and is supposed to contain between two thin boards, some pieces of the wand used by the priests at Ise at the two annual festivals in the sixth and twelfth months of the year. These festivals are called o-harahi no matsuri,' and are supposed to effect the purification of the whole nation from sin during the preceding half year. Every believer who has one of these 'o-harahi' on his shelf-for-gods is protected thereby from misfortune for the next six months, at the expiration of which time he ought to exchange the charm for a new one, which he must fetch from Ise in person, but in practice the 'o-harahi' is only changed once a year, perhaps less often. The old ones ought to be cast into a river or into the sea, or may be destroyed by burning. They are usually employed to light the fire which boils the water for the bath prepared for the miko' or virgin priestesses, after their dance in honor of the patron-god of the locality, at his festival. Up to the revolution of 1868, as it was practically impossible for every householder to fetch his own 'o-harahi' from Ise, there existed a class of persons who made it their trade to hawk the 'o-harahi' about the country, selling almanacs at the same time. This practice has lately been prohibited by the Mikado's government, and they can now be obtained only at the temples themselves or at the recognized agencies."

Following is the prayer prescribed by the Shinto religion to be addressed to the "shelf-gods:"

"Reverently adoring the great gods of the two palaces of the Ise in the first place, the eight hundred myriads of celestial gods, the eight hundred myriads of terrestrial gods, all the fifteen hundred myriads of gods to whom are consecrated the great and small temples in all provinces, all islands, and all places of the Great Land of Eight Islands, the fifteen hundred of myriads of gods whom they cause to serve them, and the gods of the branch palaces and branch temples, and Shodo no Kami, whom I have invited to the shrine set upon this divine shelf, and to whom I offer praises day by day, I pray with awe that they will deign to correct the unwitting faults, which, heard and seen by them, I have committed, and blessing and favoring me according to the Powers which they severally wield, cause me to follow the divine example, and to perform good works in the Way."

Izanagi and Izanami were so pleased with Ise that they began in earnest the creation of Japan, making the island of Awaji, and then the main island and eight large islands, the several thousand islets which constitute the archipelago of Everlasting Great Japan being formed by the spontaneous consolidation of the foam of the sea. The land being formed, the divine pair created eight millions of earthly gods and all the things on the earth.

The divine pair had a number of exciting adventures after this, which need not now be reated, our interest in this ancient history coming down to one of their daughters, Ama Terasu, or "The Heaven Illuminating Spirit." Ama was the goddess of the sun, who was greatly annoyed by the antics of her brother, Susa no O, the Ruler of the Moon. On one occasion, Susa so offended his sister that she retired in high dudgeon to a cave and shut herself in. This act threw the whole world into darkness, of course, Ama being the sun goddess. The rest of the eight million gods were greatly alarmed, and a council was held in the bed of one of the rivers in the fields of heaven—the river bed being now called "The Milky Way," to determine upon a course of action to entice her out of the cave.

Some long-headed god, knowing the sex pretty well, suggested that an appeal be made at once to her curiosity and her vanity. The idea was instantly acted upon, and the gods set to work and forged a mirror—the identical counterpart of which that Nikko curio dealer sold us for fifteen yen—wove cloth for beautiful garments, carved a necklace of jewels, made wands and tried an augury.

Uzume, the goddess of mirth, fat, rosy-cheeked, dimple-faced, was selected to lead the dance. She played a lute made of bamboo, and all the gods struck together two hard wood clappers. In one hand Uzume held a spear, to which little beds were tied with threads of grass. When all was ready the Mirth goddess mounted a box, which sounded like a drum, and began her mystic dance, while all the gods clapped their pieces of wood. Uzume's dance so pleased her vast audience that they laughed immoderately — and all the heavens shook as with claps of thunder.

All of this was heard by the sun goddess in her cave, and as the wise man had predicted, aroused her curiosity to such an extent that she peeped out to see what it was all about.

Then the doubly beautiful goddess held the mirror up in front of her. When she saw the reflection of her own face upon the highly polished surface she stepped out still further to investigate, and then the strong-armed god rolled a stone in front of the cave. The sun goddess was soon appeased, and all the heavens and earth again basked in the light of her countenance.

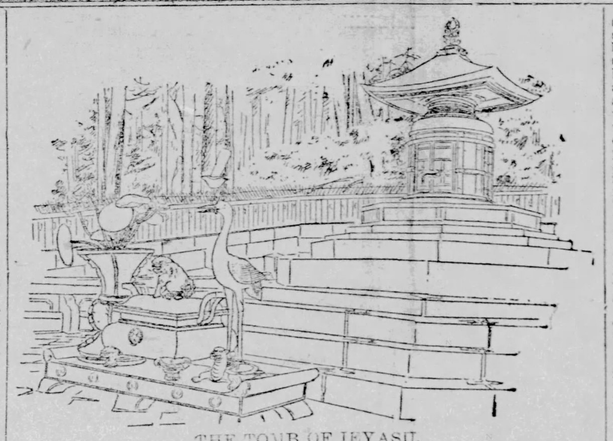
This episode had a wonderful effect upon the world, for the necessities of the case caused the invention of the art of metal working, weaving, carpentry, jeweling, and many other useful appliances for the human family. The dance performed by Uzume, for the benefit of the Sun Goddess, was identically the same that the old woman danced in the sacred house in the Temple grounds at Nikko.

The mirror which plays such an important part in this legend, was, according to history as told by Satow given to Ninigi-no-mikoto, and by him handed down to his descendants, who kept it in the royal palace. In the year 92 B. C., there was a rebellion in Japan, which the reigning Mikado (long afterward canonized as Suu-zhin Ten-wau) believed to be a punishment for his having kept the sacred emblem under his own roof. He therefore placed the real mirror and sword in a shrine built for this purpose at Kasanuki in Yamoto, and appointed one of his own daughters to be priestess. The copies of the mirror and sword which he had made were placed in a separate building within the palace called the "place of reverence." Later on, in consequence of a warning from the goddess, the princess carried the mirror from province to province, seeking a suitable locality, but having grown old in the search she was replaced in the reign of the following Mikado 29 B. C.—70 A. D., by the princess Yamato-hime-no-mikoto, who, after many changes, finally chose the present site, on the bank of the Isuzu river, by the village of Uji in Ise. This happened in the year 4 B.C.

This mirror, continues Satow, is spoken of by some Japanese writers as if it were actually a deity itself, but others take it to be merely the image of the goddess. All the mirrors in Shinto temples, whether exposed to view, as in those which have fallen under Buddhist influence, or concealed, are imitations of this one. Each mirror is contained in a box of costly wood, furnished with eight handles—four on the box itself and four on the lid. The box rests on a low stand, and is covered with a piece of cloth said to be white silk. The mirror itself is wrapped in a brocade bag, which is never opened or renewed, but when it begins to fall to pieces from age another bag is put on, so that the actual covering consists of numerous layers. Over the whole is placed a cage of unpainted wood, with ornaments of pure gold, and over this again is thrown a sort of curtain of coarse silk, descending to the floor on all sides. The boxes, or rather their coverings, are all that can be seen when the shrines are opened at the various festivals.

THE STONE STEPS.

Leading up through a grove of cryptomerias to the tomb of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun.



THE TOMB OF IEYASU.

Showing the stone table on which are the incense burner, the lotus and the crane.

Leaving the old dancer silent and immovable, we went on under a massive gate, ornamented with intricate carvings gloriously colored, and soon reached a long flight of wide stone steps, up which we slowly plodded, turning at a landing where the cryptomerias overhung the stones, and made the place almost dark. Ahead of us was another and still longer flight, steps and balustrade on each side being covered with moss. So admirable was this masonry, that though no morter or cement had been used in its construction, after more than two hundred years of constant use, it was as firm, solid and substantial as though it had been built but yesterday.

Fully two hundred feet above the level of the Temple grounds, the last flight of these stone steps brought us to the Tomb of Ieyasu, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa family, enclosed by a low stone wall. On a solid pyramid of granite was the round pagoda-roofed comb, made of bronze mixed with gold, all a solid casting. In front of the tomb was a granite table, low and simply ornamented on which stood a large bronze incense burner, flanked on one side by a huge vase with lotus leaves of brass; and on the other, by an immense bronze crane standing on the back of a tortoise. The crane had a big bronze candlestick in its mouth. The lotus is emblematical of purity, symbolizing the heart that remains unsullied by contact with the world, as although grown in the mud it is itself spotless. The crane and tortoise are symbols of longevity.

Ieyasu's tomb is very seldom opened, the last time being in 1887, when a prince of the royal family was there. The remains are said to consist of two bones carefully wrapped in almost numberless layers of silk and brocade and deposited in a gold lacquer box, which is securely fastened inside the tomb.

After so thoroughly "doing" the Mausoleum of Ieyasu, we were disposed to give but little time to that of Iemitsu, near by. Iemitsu, the third Shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty, born 1604, was the grandson of Ieyasu, and seemed to inherit the latter's administrative ability. To him was due the rule that all the Daimyos were obliged to reside during half the year at Yedo (Tokio), and to leave their families there as hostages during the other half. Iemitsu suppressed Christianity as dangerous to the state, and closed up the country against all foreigners except the Dutch and Chinese, who were permitted to trade at Nagasaki under humiliating conditions. He died in 1651.

Speaking of a room in this Mausoleum which is not now open to the public, a writer in a Yokohama paper says:

"On its walls are hung about twenty of the finest examples of decorative painting that could be achieved by the Japanese artists of the seventeenth century, working without the smallest concern for time and expense. The subjects depicted are all Buddhistic. Gold is profusely used, and used with a firmness, directness and fineness of stroke that are absolutely marvelous. The colors are wonderfully rich and mellow; indeed the best of the pictures seem to radiate a perfect glow of brilliancy, without, however, the slightest approach to garishness or obtrusiveness. The original silk on which the picture is painted is not suffered to appear at all, being completely covered with microscopic illumination, or beautifully designed brocade in glorious colors. The borders, which in ordinary pictures consist of rich fabrics, are here replaced by hand painting inconceivably minute and accurate. The artist, in fact, took a single piece of seamless silk, specially woven for the purpose, perhaps eight feet long and four feet wide, and covered the entire surface with illuminated painting, from the elaborate border of scrolls and diapers to the central deity in raiment of gold cloth, every line and mesh of which is faithfully reproduced. To attempt to verbally describe such works is entirely futile. In the same store room are many other objects of beauty and interest; for example, a number of illuminated scrolls enclosed in a lacquer case that is itself a marvel; some boxes of the most exquisite filigree metal work," etc.

Dropping from the sublime to the ridiculous, we were greatly impressed, after the lavish display of barbaric splendor and priceless treasures in gold and bronze and lacquer at the sight of a god in a niche in the beautiful gate leading up to the Mausoleum. It was an enormous wooden image, fully 12 feet high, of the God of Wind, whose portrait was printed last week. His expression was very fierce, and around his neck he carried a huge bag that reached from his knee up around his neck and down the other side almost to the other knee. One end was tight and the other end, which was open, was held in his closed right hand. That was the first and original wind bag. When this god unclasped his hand and opened his bag the wind blew. The wider open the mouth of the bag the greater the tornado. Opposite him was a God of Thunder equally hideous, who made thunder by clapping together enormous cymbals he held in his hands.

We spent an entire day in this marvelous enclosure and could have spent a week there without exhausting the multitude of beautiful things with which the whole place was full. But in that single day we saw enough to give an excellent idea of the magnificent gorgeousness with which those old-time shoguns cared for the remains of their ancestors. They spared neither time nor expense and these monuments of their ancestor-worship will for time to come be considered not only one of the greatest treasures of Japan but of the world. They make the most famous mausoleums of Western civilization sink into utter significance.

Although I have attempted to give some idea of the general style and leading characteristics of the buildings sacred to the memory of Ieyasu, it must be said that the effort has not been a success, for it is far beyond my powers to give the faintest picture of the marvelous beauties that overwhelm one at every turn. No less an authority than the famous English architect and ornamentist, Christopher Dresser, Ph. D., F. L. S., etc., bears me out in this, for in his careful and exhaustive work on "Japan, its architecture, art and art manufactures," he closes his chapter on the temples at Nikko in these words:

"I am getting weary of beauty, and can understand what Shakespeare meant when he said 'sweet music makes me

NANTAI-SAN, NEAR NIKKO.

The famous mountain that Shodo Shonin had such difficulty in ascending—The water in the foreground is the beautiful Lake Chuzenji.

THE SACRED STABLE AT NIKKO.

Where the sacred white pony was formerly kept. The big tree on the left surrounded by a fence is the one Ieyasu carried with him in a flower pot during all his journeys.

THE MAGICAL ROW OF GODS

Who will not allow themselves to be counted twice alike—The Images are of stone and are badly worn, having been exposed to the ravages of the elements for unknown centuries.

board by drawing the plane toward him, and another was making a box, holding one board between his toes while he nailed another to it), and up a steep hill. Along the road were rude images carved of stone, on which were votive offerings, and in one or two places there were rough weather beaten shrines in front of which was the inevitable shinto gate of wood or stone. At the top of the hill was a little platform on a plateau, from which the view was particularly fine. At our feet was the long solitary street of Nikko, marked by a double row of thatched roofs, back of which could be seen indistinctly the little gardens with their toy embellishments. Further on the river making a wide sweep rushed on down the valley, through a fertile plain, all dotted with farm houses and cultivated spots of ground. Across the plain the mountains rose one above another till the highest seemed lost among the clouds. They extended all around and behind us, and with their glowing autumn tints made a beautiful picture, in which a prominent feature was the thin lines of Nantai-san, the mountain that Shodo Shonin had such difficulty in ascending.

Following the river up the valley for an hour, over a particularly bad road, full of holes and rocks that nearly upset the rikishas time and again, we came to a deep pool, where peculiar rock formations had made a large circular basin in the river, in which the water whirls and churns and eddies around before it finds the passage between two Titanic rocks that almost bar the way. The rikisha men pointed out a Sanskrit word carved on the face of the rock on the other side of the pool from where we stood, and claimed that it had been cut by Kobo Daishi, who threw his pen across the pool, whereupon it wrote the word itself. Whether this fairy story was true or not we did not endeavor to find out. At any rate it would seem next to impossible for any human being to reach the exact spot on the precipitous rock rising so many feet sheer out of the water.

Along the bank of the river further up, were a great number of stone images of Amida, a powerful deity, dwelling in a lovely paradise in the west. Originally, Amida was an abstraction, the ideal of boundless light. His image usually has a halo surrounding the whole body, though these individual images were in such various stages of dilapidation that the halo could not be seen, though the lump of wisdom on the forehead was plainly visible on several of them.

One of the old stories connected with this row of images is that no matter how often they are counted the result is never twice the same. Or, if two or more people count them, no two will find the same number. That fairy story was just a trifle too gauzy to be swallowed whole, and as the images were of stone and incapable of playing tag with each other, or with us, we determined to find out how much truth there was in the legend. So all four of us solemnly walked to the further end of the long row—the images were two or three feet apart—and each one counting to himself, we all walked slowly down the line. I must confess that after the first twenty or thirty had been counted there came over me a strange feeling. For some unaccountable reason I looked at the eyes of each image as I passed and counted it, and I could almost affirm that after a while the eyebrows began to frown, the stony eyes to glare, the corners of the mouth to draw down as if in dire anger at such audacious presumption. I kept resolutely on, however, determined not to let any Japanese stone image of a god that never existed bluff me even a little bit. So our procession of four walked and counted till we reached the end of the long line, and much to our surprise found that we had all counted the same number, to wit, 102. When we exultingly announced the result to the rikisha men and laughed the legend to scorn, they withered us with a glance and put all our exultation to flight by announcing with unmistakable certainty that we were all wrong, that there were at least 116 of the images.

We took their word for it, and reentering the rikishas rode pensively back to the hotel, not even enthusiastic over the picturesque scenery through which we were going, nor scarcely answering the salutations of the little shaved-head babes who stood in the doorways of their homes and shouted to us as we passed:

"Ohio—good morning."

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

**A Session in Thrift.**

Guy, the bookseller, and the founder of the great hospital in London, was noted during his life for his niggardly economy. He never married, and lived usually in the back part of his shop. He was accustomed to sleep upon an old bench, and to eat using his counter for a table and a newspaper as a cloth.

One evening a well-known miser, to whom had been given the sobriquet of "Vulture" Hopkins, called upon him to gather some hints in the art of economy. Mr. Guy lighted a candle, inspected the visitor, and asked his business.

"To discuss your methods of saving money," was the reply.

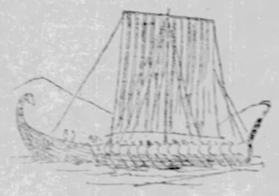
"We can do that in the dark," said Guy, blowing out the light.

"Sir, you are my master in the art," answered Hopkins, promptly rising. "I need ask no further. I see where your secret lies."

### LIKE LIEF THE LUCKY'S BOAT.

**Norway Will Send Us a Viking Ship With a Crew of 80 Sons of Thor.**

If the winds and the waves of the Atlantic are as favorable as they were to Lief the Luckey, the son of Eric, and to Thorwald and to Thorfinn, and other bold vikings of near a thousand years ago, some fine day in this next month of April the pines and the hemlocks of the New England coast will see upon the horizon a stout viking sea rover, with her great big sail set. At her masthead will be the red square, with the black raven flapping its wings, that flag beneath which the fierce warriors of the Northland skimmed the seas and pounced upon southern coasts, to dart away



THE VIKING.

with boats laden to the gunwales and with the spoils of pillaged villages rising as the mark of scourge.

In 1880 near Sandefjord, at a village called Godstad, they introduced a viking ship, one of the smaller vessels of the navies of those ancient days when Thor still ruled in Norway. The Norwegians decided to take this ancient ship as a model and to build and send across the Atlantic such a vessel as had accompanied the greater ship of Lief the Lucky when he visited New England nine centuries ago. On Feb. 4 this vessel, the first of its kind to kiss the waves in half a thousand years and more, was launched at Sandefjord. She is 77 feet long, 16 feet in the beam, and 6 feet from gunwale to base of keel. Her rudder is at the right side, as in all the old vessels. There used to be the "steerboard," whence the modern starboard side.

She will pull sixteen oars to the side, each oar 18 feet long. Her mast will be 50 feet tall and the lugsail yard 26 feet. The shield is which ornament the side at each outlook are three feet in diameter and are painted black and yellow alternately. She is of solid century defying oak throughout. If the old fashion were strictly followed she would have no covering. But some concession has been made to the softening effect of civilization upon the descendants of the Vikings and there will be an awning to shelter the rowers from the spray and the wash and the rains which beat without stay upon the bearded faces and broad hairy chests of Lief's hardy crew.

The crew of modern vikings for this ship, which is to be called The Viking, was selected from a list of 280 volunteers, and will number in all about 80 as good sailors and as brave as can be found in all Norway, the home of brave and good seamen. The launch went off without accident, but while the Viking was being towed by a tug to Christiana she and her tug were caught in the ice. For two days her crew fought throught the freezing cold, and at last saved her from wreck.

She will set forth in early April and will make her first landing at Newport, R. I., where is that tower from under which came the skeleton in armor of Longfellow's ode. Then she will come down the Sound and the East river and go up the Hudson, through the Erie canal and the lakes, and so to Chicago and the fair. She will be received here with great ceremony. The first Sunday after arrival she will be escorted through the East river by yachts from all the various clubs hereabouts, and there will be much firing of guns and raising and lowering of flags. In addition to the ancient standard of the Vikings, she will carry the American flag at the bow and a Norwegian flag at the stern.—New York Sun.

**Took Her Hero's Name.**

"John Strange Winter" was not Mrs. Stannard's first "nom de plume." For several years after Grace Denio passed in the Naked Heart Journal, she signed herself "Violet Whyte," and before she was 30 had written and published 42 novelettes under that pseudonym, but when "Cavalry Life" was about to appear her publishers advised a masculine nom de plume, and she accordingly chose "John Strange Winter," the name of one of her favorite characters in one of her own delightful stories. Of course Mrs. Stannard will always be known particularly by her portrayals of army life, and surely there were never such army stories written as her "Garrison Gossip," "Army Society" and "Bootles' Baby." Perhaps their great success with these stories is in some measure due—apart from the fact that she once lived in a barrack town—to the fact that her father was originally an army officer, being one of the picked officers chosen from the Royal Artillery to attend the queen at her coronation. He afterward entered the church. She had always loved the army and army life. Even after having achieved quite a success it was not generally known that John Strange Winter was a woman.

**Bismarck's Great Banker Friend.**

The late Baron Bleichroeder, who was the acknowledged chief of the Prussian banking world, was one of the most remarkable of German millionaires. He began life as the owner of a small brokerage establishment. One secret of his success was his using his political events to promote his ends. He was the banker of German unity. A London paper remarks that Prince Bismarck used him not only as political adviser and financier, but in much the same manner as a confidential and semi-contemptuous way that the princes and nobles of Germany had been in the habit of employing their court Jews for centuries. Bleichroeder was his name damme, his devoted and tactful instrument in many a diplomatic enterprise, his trustful and sober adviser in scores of difficult crises. That his role was far from being limited to questions of finance has long been understood, and more than once a glimpse has been afforded the outside public of the wide ramifications of his political activity.

**English Jail Keeper.**

In East Greenwich there is a woman jail keeper, whose father and grandfather kept the jail before her. So insecure was the old place that some years ago it was no unusual thing for the prisoners to remark that they could escape, but they were treated so well they didn't care to. To one of the prisoners who spoke of the matter of escape Mrs. Smith replied that she had asked for an appropriation, whereupon the prisoner called for pen and ink, and wrote to the governor of the state a characteristic letter, which is kept among the archives. It is headed "East Greenwich Jail," and continues: "If you don't send some one down here pretty quick and patch up this place for Mrs. Smith as she wants it I'll leave."

**Information Wanted.**

"And now, children," said the superintendent of the Sunday school, "if there are any topics upon which we have not touched in previous lessons or any points about which you have doubts in your own minds I shall be glad to make them clear to you."

"Mrs. Goffaxpipe," called out one of the little boys, "what was Adam's other name?"—Chicago Tribune.

**The Genuine Article.**

Old Lady—"Is this a genuine alligator bag?"

Dealer—"Yes, ma'am. I shot that alligator myself."

Old Lady—"It looks rather shop-worn."

Dealer—"That's where he hit the ground when he tumbled off the tree, ma'am."—New York Weekly.

**A Possible Clue.**

"Yes, sir," said Mabel, proudly, "when a young man kisses me I scream."

"Mabel," said Reginald, with a sudden coldness, "why is it you are so often hoarse when I call on you?"—Chicago News Record.

# WHERE RED COATS SAT

## OLD CHURCH IN BOSTON

### Kings Chapel Still Standing in the Hub, and Within Its Walls the American Patriots Were Preached Against.

Foremost among the historic churches in this country stands King's Chapel, Boston, the corner stone of which was laid by Governor Shirley, on August 11, 1749. The architect of this historic edifice was Peter Harrison, of Newport, a successful designer of the period. The original drawings called for the erection of a steeple, which the architect thought necessary to complete the design of the edifice, but for lack of funds this was never built. The stone was brought from Braintree, Mass., being taken from the surface, and owing to the primitive methods of dressing at that period, the surface is rough and ragged, in marked contrast to the finished interior of the edifices erected at a later period.

The original chapel was built of wood about the year 1688. The tower of this was surmounted by a crown, above which was a curious weather cock. Thomas Brattle gave the society the first organ heard in Boston.

In 1696 a bell was purchased and hung in the belfry, and in 1714 a member of the British society donated a clock. The church contained a pew for the governor and officers of the British army, and depending from the walls were the escutcheons of the king and Governors Shute, Burnet, Dudley, Shirley, Belcher and Sir Edmund Andros. The pulpit was graced with a quaint hour glass, mounted in brass, which was regularly used. The interior of the edifice was luxuriously furnished for that period of barren interiors.

The ancient records show that a valuable communion service was presented by the king and queen, and two cushions for the reading desk, a carpet for the altar, all of crimson damask, with silk fringe; one large Bible, two large common prayer books, twelve lesser common prayer books, linen for the altar and two surplices were all presented by Queen Mary, says the New York Herald.

The old structure being sadly dilapidated, a subscription was started for a new one of stone to be erected on the old site. Among the earliest subscribers were Peter Faneuil, treasurer of the fund, £200; Gov. William Shirley, £100; Sir Charles Henry Frankland, £50. The project was retarded by the death of Faneuil in 1742, and the latter's subscription was obtained by a law suit brought against Benjamin Faneuil, his executor.

The subscription was reopened by Mr. Caner in 1747. The structure was to cost £25,000 (old tenor), and was not to be commenced until £10,000 was subscribed. The money was not easily obtained. It is related of Capt. Thomas Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital in London, that he replied to a request for a contribution with an oath, adding "that if the twelve Apostles were to apply to him in behalf of the church he would persist in his refusal."

Being unable to purchase any land for an English church from the jealous Puritans, Andros boldly appropriated a corner of the burial ground. This aroused a strong feeling in the community, but the "barefaced squatters," as they had been publicly termed, were permitted to remain unmolested.

The new edifice enclosed the old, and services were held in the latter until 1753, when the congregation temporarily worshiped in Trinity church. It is related that upon application for the use of the Old South church on Christmas Day, 1753, the desired permission was granted with the proviso "that the church should not be decorated with spruce."

The building was not completed for a long period, the portico not being finished until the year 1785. Gen. Washington contributed five guineas, and attended an oratorio given to raise funds to complete the edifice.

Architecturally, the building has no claim to distinction. The walls are massive and stately, and show little of the wear of time. The interior and surroundings of the chapel suggest some of the beauties of the cathedrals of Europe. Mural tablets, monuments of marble and busts are numerous, while the churchyard contains tablets which perpetuate the memory of many of the founders of Boston town.

A handsome tablet is dedicated to the memory of members of the parish who fell in the war of the Rebellion. Mural tablets to Frances Shirley, John Lowell, Thomas Newton and William Sullivan are on the South side; on the left is the monument, the work of the famous sculptor Tyler, erected by Florentine Vassall in memory of William Vassall. In the chancel are busts of three former rectors—Freeman, Greenwood and Dr. Peabody. The names of William Pyne and Charles Pelham Curtis are inscribed over the vestry.

A feature of the historic edifice is the organ, said to have been selected by Handel. This came from England in 1756. The instrument is surmounted by a crown and two gilt mitres.

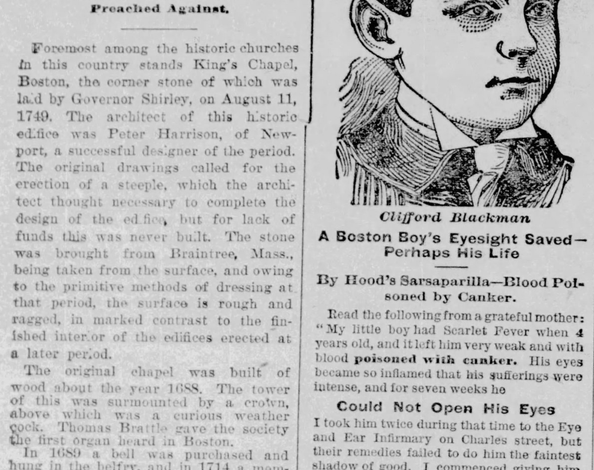
During the siege of Boston the British officers attended services at the chapel. Dr. Caner, a royalist, the rector at this period, left his charge and sailed for Halifax. The communion service, weighing nearly three thousand ounces, was transported thither, together with the church records and vestments. The chapel was occupied by the Old South Society until 1777, as the latter's edifice was used by the British as a riding school.

After the evacuation of Boston, everything suggesting royalty was discarded, and the church was for a time known as the Stone Chapel, which innovation did not meet with popular favor, and the old title was soon resumed.

The church yard is well worth a visit. Under the church are spacious vaults for the reception of the dead, and here are buried many famous personages. The remains of Gen. Warren, after lying on the battle field, were given a soldier's burial, and later disinterred and deposited in King's chapel. Governor Shirley, a patron of the chapel, was here buried with military honors. The dust of Isaac Johnson, the second white inhabitant of Boston, who married a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, lies here, and three pastors of the First church—Davenport, John Cotton and Oxenbridge, all sturdy Puritans—are buried here.

The arrangement of the stones is unusual and unique, those in the center forming a hollow square. Many curious legends are related of the old burial ground, which remains one of the most interesting in New England. The first public performance of the celebrated Handel and Haydn society was given in the church on Christmas night, 1815, and portions of the "Messiah," the "Creation" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" were rendered before an audience of over one thousand.

King's Chapel was the representative of English pomp and royalty on the Puritan soil of Massachusetts, and stood alike for the king's crown and the bishop's mitre. Bellamont, Dudley and Andros led the body of royalists who worshipped here, and the stately pews were filled with scarlet uniforms, snowy wigs and knee breeches. The attractive interior was in marked contrast to the barrenness of the typical New England meeting house, and the services as well as the worshippers incurred the enmity of the colonists, who regarded the chapel as a trespasser on the free soil of Massachusetts.



OLD KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

## THE CHURCH IS OUT OF DEBT.

### Tabernacle Will be Unable to Hold To-morrow's Throng.

Brooklyn, April 1.—The day before Easter finds Mr. Talmage's church practically out of the great difficulty. At least the indications are that the great debt which is due to-day, and on the payment of which Dr. Talmage's continuance as pastor depends, will be

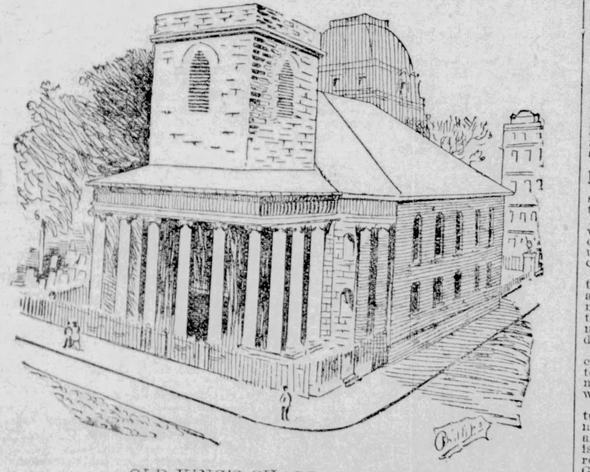
THE TABERNACLE.

partially settled and a satisfactory arrangement made, averting the closing of the great Brooklyn tabernacle and the departure of Dr. Talmage as well. The preparations for a great Easter Sunday celebration have gone on apace, therefore, and the tabernacle will, as usual, be unable to hold the great throng. The tabernacle is designed on a Romanesque plan and is built of red Corsehill stone. The interior is plainly furnished, the most interesting features being the Palestine mementoes collected by Dr. Talmage on his famous tour abroad. The troubles of the church are best related in the preacher's own words which are as follows:

"We have been at our wits' end how to save the church, and that through no fault of ours. The story in a nut shell is that years ago we built a large church. The next year we enlarged it at almost the expense of the new church. Just as we were getting it paid for it burned down. Then we built another large church, which was struck by lightning. We have raised during my pastorate over $1,000,000. No wonder we are embarrassed. To-day, however, the troubles are over."

### Swiss Women.

The women of Switzerland have made arrangements with the Zurich Post, one of the most prominent Swiss papers, to issue every fortnight a supplement entirely under the control of women and edited by Dr. Emily Kempin. The purpose of the paper is to discuss the work of women, to arouse in women a feeling of responsibility regarding their unions, to justify the co-operation of women in all fields of human effort, in anticipation of the time when women shall participate in politics, and, above all, to give adequate expression to the dignity of women as wife and mother in all her legal rights.

*Clifford Blackman*

**A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life**

**By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.**

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

**Could Not Open His Eyes**

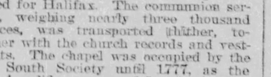
I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it **saved his sight,** even if not **his very life.** You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition and proportion.





*PUT TO FLIGHT*

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.


# Question Bureau.

**Rules.**—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

### *Lincoln's Religious Belief.*

B. F. C., Jerome, Mich., asks: "Can you give me any light on the religious belief of Abraham Lincoln?"

There is a controversy about Lincoln's religious belief. Col. Ingersoll recently declared that he held the same views as Voltaire. This is strenuously denied. So we are compelled to examine Lincoln's life and his public utterances to throw light on the subject.

At no time in his life was Mr. Lincoln a member of any church. On the other hand, no one can pretend that he did not hold and constantly act upon beliefs which are everywhere recognized as the distinctive beliefs of Christianity. From the earliest of his reported speeches, away back in the forties, to his latest utterances as President, his declarations of faith in God as the Supreme Ruler, constantly shaping events by direct interposition in the affairs of mankind, are many and positive. No Christian minister of any creed could be more explicit on the subject.

Speaking, in 1847, of President Polk's apologies for the Mexican war, Mr. Lincoln said: "I more than suspect that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels that the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him." In the same speech he bade Mr. Polk remember that "the Almighty will not be evaded."

Two direct affirmations of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of his religious attitude are recorded, which, at first sight, seem to be contradictory. In the campaign preceding his own election his own city of Springfield, Ill., was carefully canvassed in advance, and the fact was disclosed that nearly all the clergymen in the place were going to vote against him. Mr. Lincoln is reported by Mr. Bateman, then state superintendent of the schools of Illinois, as saying: "Of the twenty-three ministers of different denominations, and all of them are against me but three. Mr. Bateman, I am not a Christian; God knows I would be one, but I have carefully read the Bible, and I do not so understand this book."

Then, drawing a New Testament from his pocket, he is reported to have continued: "These men well know that I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as far as the constitution and the laws will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this, and yet, from this book, they think, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me. I cannot understand this."

Here we have Mr. Lincoln's positive assertion that he is "not a Christian," and yet, in his very next words, an appeal to the New Testament in vindication of his own views and in condemnation of those opposed thereto. This interview, reported by Mr. Bateman, seems to define Mr. Lincoln's religious belief and status with sufficient distinctness to settle all controversy. Rising and walking about the room, his face wet with tears, Mr. Lincoln is quoted as pouring out this soliloquy: "I knew there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm is coming, and I know His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me, and I think He has, I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know that I am right, because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. . . . Douglas doesn't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care; and, with God's help, I shall not fail. I may not see the end, but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright."

Such words as these could scarcely have been uttered under any circumstances by Voltaire. Col. Ingersoll may possibly have some reason to doubt the correctness of this report of Abraham Lincoln by Mr. Bateman, but the genuineness of these words is not impeached; their meaning cannot be misunderstood. If Mr. Lincoln used those words he was a Christian by conviction, though not by profession.

His belief in the sanctity of his inauguration oath is recorded in that memorable appeal to Southern leaders: "You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'"

In 1862, replying to a memorial for emancipation, he said: "It is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter; and if I can learn what it is I will do it."

Again, replying to an address by ministers: "I have often wished that I was a more devout man than I am; nevertheless, amid the greatest difficulties of my administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my reliance in God, knowing all would go well, and that He would decide for the right."

Finally, turn to his last inaugural address (March 4, 1865,) and recall these impressive sentences: "The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said that 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

### *The Kinetograph.*

J. V. C., Hart, Mich., asks: What is a kinetograph?

The kinetograph is an invention of Edison, by which he has caught movement as with the phonograph he has caught sound. Though many times described it has never been seen in public exhibition, and will not be until the World's Fair opens. Then the public will see one of the most curious sights the world has ever seen—the actions of persons performed months ago reproduced with absolute fidelity. Said one who has seen the kinetograph work:

"You look on a picture and it seems as if you were looking trough a window. In the picture I saw an old man who was working in his garden. He moved leisurely from one side of the garden to the other, uprooting a few weeds as he went. Then he picked up a bucket and took it to a well. He filled it, went into the barn, mixed some calcimine, came out again, took up a brush and began to calcimine the barn. It was all simple and natural. The simplicity of the affair was one of its chief charms."

The principle of the kinetograph is simply the rapid presentation of a series of photographs which have been as quickly taken. After the Fair it is the intention of the Edison company to place the machine on the market. They have already offered to add $5,000 to the Corbett-Mitchell stake on the condition that the fight takes place during the day time. This would enable the kinetograph to be operated and would place in the possession of the owners one of the most realistic scenes they could desire.

### *Papal Infallibility.*

C. M., Washington, Cal., asks: "Do Catholics believe, or are they taught to believe, that the Pope of Rome is infallible?"

The infallibility of the Pope is thus defined in chapter 4 of the constitution "Pastor aeternus," July 18, 1870: "We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed, that the Roman pontiff, when he speaks ex cathedra—that is, when, in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians by virtue of his supreme authority, he defines a doctrine regarding faith and morals to be held by the universal church, by the divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that his church should be endowed for defining doctrines regarding faith and morals."

This definition declares the Pope infallible when speaking from his seat of authority on matters of faith and morals, and guided in his decision by Divine authority. The dogma of the papal infallibility was proclaimed by the oecumenical council of 1869-70. The vote on its adoption was as follows:

Content with it entire..... 451
Content with part..... 62
Not content..... 88

Hence it carried by a heavy majority.

### *Old Coins.*

H. K. P., Lunenburg, Vt.: The only nickel 5-cent pieces that bear a premium are those of 1877, which are worth 35 cents, and those of 1878, which are worth 25 cents.

F. E. W., Glenloch, Kan.: There is no quarter of 1853 "with arrows all round the eagle." Those are rays of light, not arrows. The "arrows" on silver coins of 1853 and subsequent years, are arrowheads, one on each side of the figures of the date. The quarter of 1853, without these arrows, is worth $4; with arrows, 25 cents.

R. F. S., Frewsburg, N. Y.: The cent of 1827 bears no premium.

S. G., Medicine Lodge, Kan.: The three largest and best encyclopedias are: Appleton's American, Chambers's, and the Encyclopedia Brittanica.

E. K., Garland, Ill.: Your 1787 copper coin is probably valuable, but we can not identify it from your description.

J. O. B., Nashville, Mo.: Please don't ask us where you can buy or sell anything. See rule 3 above.

J. A. W., Little Sioux, Ia.: Why did you not tell what metal your coin is made of? It is a Swedish two-ore piece. An ore is about a quarter of a cent; so the piece is worth a half cent. There is no premium.

### *"Bulls" and "Bears."*

T. M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., asks the meaning of "bulls" and "bears," as applied to operators in stocks, grain, pork, etc., on exchanges.

Bulls toss things upwards with their horns; bears pull things downward with their paws. Hence a "bull" believes that a certain stock, or wheat, or corn, or pork, or cotton, or some other article will go up in price. Hence he buys now, intending to sell when the prices rises; or he contracts for certain amount, to be delivered to him at a certain date in the future, at a specified time. A "bear" believes that a certain stock or article will go down in price, and speculates for a fall; that is, he sells now, or sells, at a stated price, for delivery at some time in the future. A man may be a "bull" in wheat and a "bear" in corn; he may "bull" one stock and "bear" another.

### *"Greasers."*

T. P., Bucu, Va., asks: "Why are Mexicans called 'greasers,' and who was or is the author of the phrase?"

The name "greasers" was applied to Mexicans by the American soldiers during the Mexican war. It is believed the word arose from the ignorance on the part of Americans of the Spanish language. The Mexicans are an extremely polite people, as all Spanish navies are; and the phrase "Gracias, Senor," meaning "Thanks, sir," is constantly in their mouths. The word "gracias" was not understood, and became a word of contempt; and its force was added to by the fact that the lower class Mexicans are dirty and greasy. The Mexicans called the Americans "Gringoes," a corruption of "Yankees."

### *"Cloture."*

J. G., Omro, Wis.: The word "cloture" is of French derivation, and means the closing of debate on a question, so that a vote may be taken. It is an European way of reaching that result, and of the same nature as "moving the previous question" in an American congress or legislature. It cuts off all debate, all filibustering, and compels a vote to be taken.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Blade Reader, Toledo: The word "Belle" is pronounced "bell."

Subscriber, East Liverpool, O.: Apply to a bookseller. See rule 3 above.

D. H., Indianola, Iowa: We have not the facts as to the history of the magazine you mention.

W. M., Tipp City, Mo.: Any bookseller can get you a cheap book of recitations suitable for Memorial day.

A. R. K., Cortland, O.: The government bureau of geographic names spells the name of "Pittsburg," and all other places ending in "burg" without the final h.

S. J. S., Harveyville, Kan.: The story of the desecration of soldiers' graves in Indiana, as reported in The Blade, was strictly true. The grand jury refused to indict any one for the offenses.

S. R.: You have things mixed up badly. When Mgr. Satolli came over Rome, the collector of customs at New York showed the usual courtesies paid to distinguished foreigners. There is nothing in it to frighten you, nor anything wrong in it.

G. C., Sibley, Iowa: "Ohio in the War," is the name of a work, in two large volumes, giving the history of every Ohio regiment in the rebellion, written by Whitelaw Reid. It is out of print, and the only way to get it is to advertise for it. The price must depend on what the seller asks.

A. B., Macon, Mo., and H. F. P., Columbus Junction, Iowa: We told all we knew of the Cherokee Strip in an editorial on the 4th page of the Weekly Blade of March 16. The Cherokees, at this writing, have not voted to accept the government's offer, though they will undoubtedly do so.

M. J., Eskridge, Kan.: All great papers have a staff of editors, each of whom attends to some special department. There is, as a rule, some one man who is charged with the duty of deciding on the policy of the paper, and we presume he is sometimes. We can not tell, as to the first two papers you mention. George W. Childs is proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia Daily Public Ledger.

E. B.: A resignation of an office in a society should be written. It should be read by the Secretary, under the head of "miscellaneous business," and a motion be made by some member that the resignation be accepted. After the carrying of this motion, it is in order to elect a successor. There is no reason the resigning officer should not attend the meeting at which his resignation is acted upon. In case of some topic of importance coming up at an adjourned or called meeting, which can not be acted upon legally at that meeting, the only thing to do is to adopt a motion requesting the ex-officer, and then legalizing this at the next regular meeting by a proper motion.

# Recent Literature.

### Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.

"Tools and the Man," by Washington Gladden, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The thought of the author is to make an application of the laws of Christianity to the conditions of property and industry as they exist to-day. The volume contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered to the students of various colleges of the country, the object being to prove that the solution of industrial and social problems lies in the interpretation and carrying out of the law of Christ.

"Entertainments for Church Socials, Women's Social and Charitable Organizations," is published by the author, Mrs. H. E. Kramer, Akron, Ohio. There are also entertainments for juvenile and young people's societies and private parties, which seem well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d street, New York city, issue "Hiram Golf's Religion, or The Shoemaker by the Grace of God." This little book has evidently been written to show that with the Christ Spirit any situation in life may be made full of good works and contentment. It means that the grace of God is as much needed by one in a lowly walk of life as in the higher.

In the Ariel Library of F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago, comes "Prairie Folks," by Hamlin Garland. The name of the author connected with this subject will assure readers of the interest of the stories, and also that they mean something beyond the mere narrations.

Harper & Brothers, New York city, publish "From One Generation to Another," by Henry Seton Merriman a story full of incident and strongly told. It opens in India, introducing one of the principal characters at a critical moment in his career, when he stood face to face with a temptation to commit a great wrong. He committed it, but failed in compassing his desires. The story follows him through various adventures when he comes to high position and thereafter.

The same publishers issue "Catherine," by Frances M. Peard, author of "The Country Cousin," "The Baroness," etc. The scene is laid in Devonshire, and the first chapter introduces the fair young girl whose name gives the title to the book. The story is simply told and while without sensational elements is still extremely readable.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Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

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of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

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## QUEEN OF FESTIVALS.

### Easter Is So-Called—Old English Customs and Irish Superstitions in Regard to This Day—Use of Flowers.

Easter, from its earliest day, has been styled "The Queen of Festivals." The primitive Christians, from their close connection with the Jewish church, naturally continue to observe Jewish festivals, of which the principal one was the "Feast of the Passover," which celebrated the passing over of the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt by the destroying angel when he smote the Egyptians. Easter is the perpetuation of this Jewish feast of the Passover; which, ennobled by the thought of Christ, the true Paschal Sacrificial Lamb—the first fruits from the dead—became the Christian Easter. Even at the present day, Easter is known to the French as Paques, to the Italians as Pasqua, and to the Spanish as Pascua, all of which are derived from the Latin Pascha and the Greek Parxa, which are Chaldee or Armenian forms of the Hebrew word Pesach, signifying the Passover.

For many years a long and bitter controversy raged between Christians of Jewish and Gentile descent as to the time at which Easter should be observed. Christians of Jewish origin insisted that Lent should terminate at the same time as the Paschal feast of the Jews, to which it was analogous, on the fourteenth day of the moon, and that Easter should immediately follow, without regard to the day of the week. Gentile Christians, on the contrary, maintained that the first day of the week should be observed as that of our Lord's resurrection, and the preceding Friday should be kept as the occasion of his crucifixion, regardless of the day of the month. By reason of their observance of the fourteenth day of the moon, the former class were derisively styled the "Quartodecimani," or fourteen-day men, by the latter, who also stigmatized them as heretics. These differences were gradually harmonized by the church at Rome, but even at the council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, the Syrians and Antiochenes still declared themselves in favor of the Jewish usage.

### Decided to Keep It.

It was partly to settle this controversy that the Emperor Constantine had called this council, and its members finally agreed that "Easter shall hereafter be kept on one and the same day throughout the world, and that none shall hereafter follow the blindness of the Jews." Thus the Quartodecimani, or fourteen-day usage, was done away with, but, though Easter was now universally kept on a Sunday, no cycle by which the date of the festival was to be calculated had been agreed upon, and hence there were wide discrepancies between the times at which Easter was celebrated in various places. The church at Rome established the rule that Easter should be the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon, which happens on or next after March 21. A canon of the Fourth Council of Orleans, A. D. 541, ordained that Easter should be kept at the same time by all according to that rule, which was finally established in England by Archbishop Theodore in A. D. 669. More than nine hundred years later another discrepancy arose between the Roman and English churches, through the refusal of the latter, in 1582, to adopt the Gregorian calendar, but this difference was reconciled in 1752, when the "New Style" was adopted throughout the United Kingdom. The churches of Russia and Greece, however, and, indeed, the Oriental churches generally, still observe the old calendar, so that their Easter occurs sometimes before and sometimes after that of the Western church, though very rarely, as in 1805, it falls on the same day. The old Roman rule for calculating Easter continues to be observed throughout the Christian world, by whom our Lord's resurrection is universally celebrated on the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon, which happens on or next after March 21, or as late as April 25.

### Survival of Teutonic Mythology.

The name of Easter, like those of the days of the week, is a survival of the old Teutonic mythology. To the Germans it was known as Ostern, and to the Anglo-Saxons as Eastre or Eostre, a name derived from Eostre or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, to whom the fourth month, answering to our April, hence Eostur monath, was dedicated. The name of this goddess comes from the Saxon Oster, to rise.

Easter customs, sports and superstitions afford a wide field of interest. While many of them have existed almost from the first celebration of this festival and are found among Christians of all nationalities, there are others which are peculiar to people and places. The oldest and most universal of the Easter customs are those associated with eggs. Hundreds of years before Christ, eggs held an important place in the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks and Romans, among all of whom an egg was the emblem of the universe and the art of coloring it was profoundly studied. The sight of street boys striking their rival eggs together to see which is the stronger and can win the other was as common in the streets of Rome and Athens two thousand years ago, if we are to believe antiquarians, as it is in any of American cities at the present day. These eggs, now called Easter eggs, were originally known as Pasche eggs, corrupted to Paste eggs, because connected with the Paschal or Passover Feast. One reason for associating an egg with the day on which our Saviour arose from the dead may be that the little chick, entombed, so to speak, in the egg and rising from it into life was regarded as typical of an ascension from the grave.

### English Customs.

In the north of England it is customary to exchange presents of Easter eggs among the children, of the families who are on intimate terms, a custom which also prevailed largely among the ancients and to which the sending of Easter cards and other offerings, which has become so popular of late years in our own country, may be traced. The extent to which the latter practice has increased of late is almost incredible, and these offerings grow more elaborate and expensive every year.

It is also customary in England's northern countries to elaborately "engrave" Easter eggs by scraping off the dye with a penknife, thus leaving the design in white upon a colored ground. The name of the decorator, with the date of his or her birth, is often recorded in this manner and these eggs, being carefully preserved for generations as ornaments to cupboards and mantels, would doubtless present as reliable evidence of dates as the records of a family Bible.

The custom of drinking egg nogg at Easter is one that has been peculiar to certain American cities from their earliest history. The most careful and patient inquiry on my part has failed to discover the origin of this usage. There is no mention of it in any antiquarian writings and it has no ancient history, nor any social or religious significance. It is not practiced in any other country and would therefore seem to be a purely American observance, and it is only in a few places in our own land that egg nogg is directly associated with Easter.

There is a very old superstition that abstinence from meat on Easter Sunday will prevent one from catching fever during the ensuing year.

"On God's Sunday eat no meat,
Fever shall not make you sweat"

is an old folk rhyme in many parts of England.

In the middle ages troth plighted on Easter Sunday was regarded as peculiarly sacred, and it was customary for lovers to then exchange poetical addresses somewhat after the manner of valentines. The following, rendered into modern spelling, is by Athelstane Wadle, a folk poet of the time of Richard I, and is regarded as one of the best specimens of its kind:

"Tis God's Sunday, precious one,
That binds your heart in love to me.
Let us, then, all folly shun,
Be true, my sweet, as I to thee.
Troth plighted on Christ's rising day
Is sacred, holy, good and true;
Let come to me whatever may,
In life or death I'll cling to you.

# The Farmstead.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

### To Get Rid of Canada Thistles.

H. S., Michigan: The methods of getting rid of Canada thistles are: 1. Have a spud made wedge-shaped and fit it upon a stiff pole five feet long. Push the spud down by the side of the thistle and lift it out roots and all. Dry the thistles and burn them. A great many thistles may be taken out with a spud in a day. 2. Mow the stalks off, and place a small quantity of sulphuric acid on the stump; or put common lamp oil on the stump. 3. Pour salt brine on or around the stalks; some cut them off. 4. Pour lamp oil on the tops. Deep plowing is of little value as the seeds lie dormant until turned up with the plow, when they germinate. Better pulverize the ground well and cause all the seeds to grow. Then cut them off as soon as they come in bloom. Cut them off again in the latter part of the season, and after cutting them off two years in succession they will cease to grow. Another way is to put the land in permanent pasture grass. Cut the thistles off when they come up, so that they will not smother out the grass around them. Turn sheep on the grass and the thistles will soon disappear. Ground well matted with grass has a very weakening effect on the Canada thistle pest.

### To Tan Woodchuck Skins.

A. B., New York: First, for soaking, to 10 gallons of cold soft water add 8 parts of wheat bran; old soap, 1-2 pint; pulverized borax, 1-2 oz.; sulphuric acid, 2 ozs. If the skins have not been salted add salt, 1 pint. Green skins should not be soaked more than 8 to 10 hours. Dry ones should soak until they are very soft. The sulphuric acid hastens the soaking process. Hang the skins after soaking where you can scrape all the composition from them, and when they are nearly dry, rub in with a smooth stone tallow and lard, equal parts. Hang in the sun for a few hours afterward; then wash the grease out with soapsuds water. This will tan the skins with the hair on. To take the hair off, for each skin take half a bucketfull of water, and into this stir half a pint of lime. Put the skins in this for three or four days. Then rinse the skin in clean water, and take off the hair with a blunt knife. Then soak them in cold water to get out the glue. Pound in good soapsuds for half an hour, after which take of white vitriol, alum and salt, 1-2 tablespoonful. Dissolve in sufficient water to cover the skin, and let it remain in it for 24 hours. Wring out as dry as convenient, and rub in 1-4 pint of currier's oil, and hang in the sun about two days, after which scour out with soapsuds, and hang out again until perfectly dry. Then pull and work the skin until dry.

### Swelling on Colt's Head.

D. H. H., Kansas: The swelling under your colt's left eye may be the result of injury to the part, a defective tooth, or incipient osteo sarcoma. So you will see that the editor cannot determine precisely what has caused the swelling. If there is an enlargement of the face, leg head may be developing. Examine the teeth carefully, and if there is a defective one, have it removed. Rub the lump with iodine, 2 drachms; vaseline, 4 ozs. Mix well. Rub once a day. Examine the nose for polypus. If found, cut it out. Oil the inside of the nostrils a little, and let the animal breathe steam through a mose-bag—from bran on which very hot water has been poured.

### Black Leg.

G. W., Colorado: This disease is called black-leg, black quarter, charbon emphysematique and sanscreraud. The characteristic of the disease is the appearance of a swelling under the skin. This tumor may be located in different parts of the animal. The tumor, first small and painful, rapidly spreads. When the part is stroked, a peculiar crackling sound is heard under the skin. This is due to a collection of gas formed by bacilli as they multiply. If the skin is cut and the tumor punctured, a frothy, dark red, rather disagreeable fluid is discharged. Remedies have proved of little value. To treat, make a long incision to the tumor, and apply carbolic acid, 1 oz.; water, 1 pt. The animal manifests but little pain during the operation. In addition to this, give chlorate of potash, 1-2 oz.; water, 1 pt. Mix and give internally three times a day. The disease will spread to other animals that have abrasions on the skin or in the mouth. It is generally confined to certain districts. The kind of grass given to the stock sometimes contains the germs of the disease. It will be well for you when an animal is attacked to isolate it from the others of the herd.

### Heifer Has Cough and Scours.

J. M. A., Virginia: Give the heifer a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat in three days. Then give this: Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered nox vomica, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 1 oz. This amount daily in dry food, or as a drench for a week. Quit for a week and repeat. This will cure if the animal has no serious organic disease. Do not give ice cold water, or too much sloppy food. The kind of fodder you use should be examined to see that there is no mold in it. It is not well to give too freely of water. The heifer must be kept in a perfectly dry place. For the cough, take of pine tar, 2 ozs; liquorice stick dissolved in water, 1 oz.; molasses, 2 ozs. Mix well and place a tablespoonful twice a day on the back of the tongue with a wooden paddle.

### Scab on Sheep.

M. M. S., Virginia: Scab in sheep is very contagious. Three different parasites cause scab. The most common parasite in the United States is the Dermatrodectes ovis. The following remedy is highly spoken of: Arsenic, pearl ash, or soda ash, sulphur, soft soap, of each, 3 lbs. Mix in 10 gallons of boiling water, and add cold water to make 100 gallons. The sheep must be dipped into the solution, all but its head, or it may be well rubbed into the skin. If you can not get the arsenic, substitute a strong decoction of 10 lbs. of tobacco. Tobacco, sulphur and soap in the proportions given will sometimes kill the parasite. The lambs may get the disease, but they are more free from it than grown animals. All sheep with the disease should be separated from the others, and the pen thoroughly cleaned, as the parasites will inhabit the straw. Clean out the pen, put in new bedding, and whitewash the inside of the pen. Mercurial ointment is effective, but sheep should be kept away from damp of any kind for some time afterwards. In dipping sheep, they should be kept in the solution for two minutes, so that the solution may spread well through the wool.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### Sheep Men Having a Hard Time.

The Rural New Yorker says: Sheep men are having hard times all over the country on account of the canine race and its congeners. While dogs are the intolerable pests in the old settled states, wolves and coyotes are even more destructive along the Western frontier, and, owing to the exceptional severity of the past season, the depredations among the flocks have been specially disastrous. In Texas, especially, which ranks second among the sheep-raising states, the ravages of these nuisances have been quite ruinous in the thinly-settled sections. Losses of 500 out of flocks of 1,000; 750 out of 2,000, etc., are frequently reported, and unless the flockmasters obtain some relief, their business must become sadly demoralized; hence they are loud in their demands on the legislature for a scalp law to protect them. Since, unlike the curs and mongrels depredators on sheep in other parts of the South, the cowardly coyotes have no friends, no politician's popularity is likely to be injured by favoring a vigorous warfare against them.

### Orchard Cultivation.

Mr. G. S. Boyd, of Kansas, in an essay on "The Irrigated Orchard," says: "I do not try to grow anything in my orchard except trees. I do not believe it is a good plan to be too economical with ground. Our land is not so valuable yet that we cannot afford to devote ground occupied by the orchard to the trees. Then the cultivation and irrigation of the orchard is as easily and quickly done as the same amount of land in corn would be. I cultivate with a disk harrow or a two-horse cultivator, and I do not irrigate all the ground between the rows of trees for the first two or three years. Last year I used a ditcher to make the furrows on each side of the rows of trees. The ditcher made a shallow furrow about three feet wide. I do not use a large flow of water in these furrows or ditches, but turn a small stream in each one and give plenty of time to thoroughly soak the ground. I find that by keeping the water from coming in contact with the trunk of the trees I am not tro

# Talmage's Sermon.

## MORNING OF RESURRECTION

### Portrayed in Eloquent Language—Common Salutations the World Over—"Christ is Risen"—Soul's Immortality.

Brooklyn, April 3.—The Tabernacle was elaborately decorated with flowers, and an unusually large audience assembled to hear Rev. Dr. Talmage's Easter morning sermon. The subject was, "The Sleepers Awakened," the text chosen being from 1 Cor., 15:20: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept."

On this glorious Easter morning, amid the music and the flowers, I give you Christian salutation. This morning, Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg, hails him with the salutation, "Christ is risen!" and is answered by his friend in salutation, "He is risen indeed!" In some parts of England and Ireland, to this very day, there is the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens; and well may we forgive such the superstition which illustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spiritual.

Hail Easter morning. Flowers! Flowers! All of them a voice, all of them a tongue, all of them full of speech to-day. I bend over one of the lilies and I hear it say: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like one of these." I bend over a rose, and it seems to whisper, "I am the Rose of Sharon." And then I stand and listen. From all sides there comes the chorus of flowers, saying: "If God so clothed the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Flowers! Flowers! Braid them in the bride's hair. Flowers! Flowers! Strew them over the graves of the dead, sweet prophecy of the resurrection. Flowers! Flowers! Twist them into a garland for my Lord Jesus on Easter morning. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

My friends, I find in the risen Christ a prophecy of our own resurrection, my text setting forth the idea that as Christ has risen, so his people will rise. He the first fruit of the resurrection harvest. He "the first fruits of them that slept." Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemeteries of the dead through all the country graveyards, where your loved ones are buried, and I will pluck out these flowers, and I will drop a sweet promise of the gospel—a rose of hope, a lily of joy on every tomb—the child's tomb, the husband's tomb, the wife's tomb, the father's grave, the mother's grave; and, while we celebrate the resurrection of Christ, we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of all the good. "Christ the first fruits of them that slept."

**The Conqueror Death.**

If I should come to you this morning and ask you the names of the great conquerors of the world, you would say Alexander, Cæsar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ah! friends, you have forgotten to mention the name of a greater conqueror than all these—a cruel, a ghastly conqueror. He rode on a black horse across Waterloo and Atlanta and Chalons, the bloody hoofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror Death.

He carries a black flag, and he takes no prisoners. He digs a trench across the hemispheres and fills it with the carcasses of nations. Fifty times would the world have been depopulated had not God kept making new generations. Fifty times the world would have swung lifeless through the air—no man on the mountain, no man on the sea, an abandoned ship plowing through immensity. Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror; his palace a sepulcher; his fountains the falling tears of a world. Blessed be God, the light of this Easter morning! I see the prophecy that his scepter shall be broken, and his palace shall be demolished. The hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth. Christ risen, we shall rise. Jesus, "the first fruits of them that slept." Now, around this doctrine of the resurrection, there are a great many mysteries.

You come to me this morning, and say: If the bodies of the dead are to be raised, how is that? and how is that? and you ask me a thousand questions I am incompetent to answer; but there are a good many things you believe that you are not able to explain. You would be a very foolish man to say: "I won't believe anything that I can't understand."

I find my strength in this passage: "All who are in their graves shall come forth." I do not pretend to make the explanation. You can go on and say: "Suppose a returned missionary dies in Brooklyn when he was in China his foot was amputated; he lived years after in England, and there he had an arm amputated; he is buried to-day in Greenwood; in the resurrection will the foot come from China, will the arm come from England, and will the different parts of the body be constructed in the resurrection? How is that possible?"

You say that "the human body changes every seven years, and by 70 years of age a man has had ten bodies; in the resurrection which will come up?" You say, "A man will die and his body crumble into the dust, and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable; an animal may eat the vegetable, men eat the animal; in the resurrection, that body distributed in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up? Have you any more questions of this style to ask? Come on and ask them. I fall back on the announcement of God's word: "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

You have noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection, that almost every account of the Bible gives the idea that the characteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, but I know it will be very penetrating. In the mausoleum where silence has reigned a thousand years that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must penetrate. Millions of bodies will come through the gates of eternity, and they will come to the tombs of the earth, and they will cry: "Give us back our bodies; we gave them to you in corruption, surrender them now in incorruption. Hundreds of spirits hovering about the crags of Gettysburg, for there the bodies are buried. A hundred thousand spirits coming from Greenwood, for there their bodies are buried, waiting for the reunion of body and soul.

**Departed Spirits Coming Back.**

All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool, at every few miles where a steamer went down, departed spirits coming back, hovering over the wave. There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President perished. Steamer found at last. There is where the Arctic went down. Sparks hovering—hundreds of spirits hovering, waiting for the reunion of the body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a traveler died in the night. Grass Westminster Abbey, and the poets and orators come forth; wonderful mingling of good and bad. Crash! go the Pyramids of Egypt, and the monarchs come forth.

"But," you say, "if this doctrine of the resurrection is true as prefigured by this Easter morning, Christ 'the first fruits of them that slept,' Christ rising a promise and a prophecy of the rising of all his people, can you tell us something about the resurrected body?" I can. There are mysteries about that, but I shall tell you three or four things in regard to the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake.

In the first place, I remark in regard to your resurrected body: it will be a glorious body. The body we have now is a mere skeleton of what it would have been if sin had not marred and defaced it. Take the most exquisite statue that was ever made by an artist, and chip it here and chip it there with a chisel, and batter and bruise it here and there, and then stand it out in the storms of a hundred years, and the beauty will be gone. Well, the human body has been chipped and battered and bruised and damaged with the storms of thousands of years—the physical defects of other generations coming down from generation to generation, we inheriting the infelicities of past generations; but in the morning of the resurrection the body will be adorned and beautified according to the original model. And there is no such thing as a cripple or a consumptive and an emaciated wretch in a lazaretto, as there will be a difference between our bodies as they are now and and our resurrected forms.

Where you will see the perfect eye, after the waters of death have washed out the stains of tears and study. There you will see the perfect hand, after the knots of toil have been untied from the knuckles. There you will see the form erect and elastic, after the burdens have gone off the shoulder—the very life of God in the body.

In this world, the most impressive thing, the most expressive thing, is the human face, but the face is veiled with the griefs of a thousand years; but in the resurrection morn that veil will be taken away from the face, and the noon-day sun is dull and dim and stupid compared with the outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved. When those faces of the righteous, those resurrected faces, turn toward the gate, and look up toward the throne, it will be like the dawning of a new morning on the bosom of everlasting day! O glorious, resurrected body!

**An Immortal Body.**

But I remark also in regard to that body, which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be an immortal body. These bodies are wasting away. Somebody has said as soon as we begin to live we begin to die. Unless we keep putting the fuel into the furnace the furnace dies out. The blood vessels are canals taking the breadstuffs to all parts of the system. We must be reconstructed hour by hour, day by day. Sickness and death are all the time trying to get their prey under the tenement, or to push us off the embankment of the grave; but, blessed be God, in the resurrection we will get a body immortal. No malaria in the air, no neuralgia twinge, no rheumatic pang, no fluttering of the heart, no shortness of breath, no ambulance, no dispensary, no hospital, no bandage cloth, no spectacles to improve the dimensions; but health, immortal health! O ye who have aches and pains indescribable this morning—O ye who are nervous wrecks—O ye who are tortured with physical distresses, let me tell you of the resurrected body, free from all diseases. Immortal! Immortal!

I will go further and say in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be a powerful body. We walk now eight or ten miles, and we are fatigued; we lift a few hundred pounds, and we are exhausted, unarmed we meet a wild beast, and we must run, or fly, or climb, or dodge because we are unarmed to meet it; we toil eight or ten hours vigorously, and then we are weary; but in the resurrection we are to have a body that never gets tired. Is it not a glorious thought?

Resurrection day! Gladly will I fling aside this poor body of sin and fling it into the tomb, if at the bidding I shall have a body that never wearies. That was a splendid resurrection hymn that was sung at my father's burial:

So Jesus slept, God's dying Son
Passed through the grave and blessed the bed.
Rest then, blest saint, till from his throne
The morning breaks to pierce the shade.

O blessed resurrection! Speak out, sweet flowers, beautiful flowers, while you tell of a resurrection that shall be the delight of those who shall rise. May God fill you this morning with anticipation!

May the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work, to do His will; and let this brilliant scene of the morning transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne. This august assemblage is nothing compared with it. The one hundred and forty and four thousand, and the "great multitude that no man can number." some of our best friends among them, will after awhile to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation!

My soul anticipates the day.
Would stretch her wings and soar away,
To add the song, the palm to bear,
And bow, the chief of sinners, there.

## DR. SENNER,

### The New Anti-Snapper Commissioner of Immigration.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Immigration, is a Moravian by birth and emigrated to the United States in 1880 at the age of 33 years. He is a graduate of the University of Vienna. Is a lawyer by profession and holds the title of LL. D., but on his arrival in this country devoted himself to

DR. SENNER.

Journalistic work and has for nearly a decade been the foreign editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung. From 1852 to 1885 he was editor of the Milwaukee Herold, and for the last two years has held the office of president of the national organization of German-American journalists. He is a member of many German social and scientific associations, and is widely known throughout the country in German-American circles.

**A Lady's Charms.**

The Marchioness of S. was very proud of her pretended beauty, and, in order to enhance her charms, she was in the habit of using cosmetics, beauty-patches, and other recently discovered embellishments offered by the charlatans of the day. Monsieur de Richemont said to her one day, in his jocular manner: "Madame, I discover fresh charms in you every day."—Il Nano Rosso.

**A Fair Financier.**

Mrs. Nuwed—My dear, I see you can get excursion tickets to Philadelphia for half-rates.

Mr. Nuwed—Well, what do you want there?

Mrs. Nuwed—Nothing; but it's so cheap we'd better go.


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Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of **Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe,** and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers, and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces repose.

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taken for consumption, in its early stages, checks further progress of the disease, and even in the later stages, it eases the distressing cough and promotes refreshing sleep. It is agreeable to the taste, needs but small doses, and does not interfere with digestion or any of the regular organic functions. As an emergency medicine, every household should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Having used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, I can confidently recommend it for all the complaints it is claimed to cure. Its sale is increasing yearly with me, and my customers think this preparation has no equal as a cough-cure."—S. W. Parent, Queensbury, N. B.

# AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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## GREEN HAS COME.

### It is the Fashionable Spring Color—Paris Skirts.

A feeling for brighter colors, a desire for spring flowers in millions, is beginning to manifest itself. The fair Parisienne, always eager to anticipate spring, is introducing much green, a the tender tint of the budding leaf, into her toilets just now. There is a soupcon of violet in almost every toilet, if it is nothing more than a bunch of the blossoms fastened on the muff or tucked in the belt.

But anarchy is still the rule with regard to the gowns. No two dresses seem to belong to the same epoch, and modistes declare that it is impossible

to classify their creations or to predict, with any degree of certainty, the coming mode. The war against the intangible yet all-powerful oracle, Fashion, still wages, and enthusiasts in the anti-crinoline cause are excited to the verge of frenzy over each new development, not realizing that what was possible forty years ago is only possible now with such modifications as to render it comparatively harmless. The history of every revival demonstrates that the old mode returns metamorphosed by the artistic taste of the day with a graceful, agreeable suggestion of its own ideal, stripped of all ungraceful idiosyncrasies. Occasionally a new gown appears, and many are in process of construction, though conservative women to whom a new gown is an event are still cautious in making investments. These new gowns have short, full skirts, round belted waists, large sleeves drooping from the long shoulder seams, and are made of the new light wools which show shot effects in contrasting colors, large lace-like figures of one color over another, dots and flecks of color, and cross stitches of color. They are woven very thinly and light in weight, which is fortunate, since one must carry about 20 yards in the full skirt. Parisian gowns measure seven yards around. London dress-makers are more modest, and give a five-yard skirt the preference, and some New York houses show skirts six yards in width. The hoop skirt question is one which every woman must decide for herself, and on this decision hangs the width of the skirt. One of the new chevrots, embodying many bright tints subdued in their intermixture, has a full skirt standing out with the proud consciousness that it is the very latest shape. The sleeves are unusually full, widening from midway between the elbow and the wrist, and a drapery on the bodice crosses over the bust and fastens on one shoulder, showing a folded belt of dark green satin about the waist. The skirt has pipings of this satin in its decoration, and the collar is of folded satin also.

**The Late Mme. Grevy.**

Much is written of Mme. Grevy since her death, and probably no woman in public life was ever more misunderstood. It has been said that she was cook, washerwoman, and menial to her husband. Mme. Grevy's father was a tanner, and at his death she and her mother came to Paris, where they made the acquaintance of the young lawyer, Jules Grevy. He determined to marry the girl, but, as both were poor, the wedding was postponed ten years. She was a beautiful girl and received many offers of marriage, but she remained true to her engagement with her lover. Mme. Grevy was cold in manner, not at all interested in politics, and only happy in superintending the preparation of clothing for the poor. Parisians called her parsimonious and avaricious, but the poor about her country home loved her as their benefactor.

**Make Haste to Defend Yourself**

If you live in a locality where malaria is prevalent, with a preventive that experience indicates as the most reliable of medical safeguards—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Entirely free from the objections—and they are valid ones—which attach to the mineral alkaloid quinine, it is far more effective, and its effects are not evanescent, but lasting, unlike those of the drug. There are portions of our land—and none more beautiful and more fertile—which at no season of the year are entirely exempt from the malarial scourge. In such regions Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has undergone a continuous test for the past 40 years, with results which have established its reputation beyond all cavil as a special defense against every form of malarial disease. For biliousness, also, it is an acknowledged specific, and it is a potent remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and an impoverished condition of the blood.

**Novel Strike in Africa.**

The women of Africa are taking on advanced airs and trying independent experiments that rather out-Herods the suffragists here. A strike has taken place among the women of the Akona tribe, unique in plan and definite in purpose. They protested without avail against the treatment of the husbands and fathers. Then they talked it over with the preliminary organization, with no constitution and by-laws, and appealed to another tribe with whom the Akonas were not on good terms. This tribe agreed to take in all the dissatisfied women, and the village decreased the next morning to find all its women and girls gone and work at a standstill. The result was a ready assent to all that the women requested and great rejoicing when the industrial element of the town returned.

What in the world is the use of sitting around waiting for something to turn up. You might just as well sit down in the road and wait for the cow to come up to be milked. Get up and shake yourself and make up your mind to turn up something. If you have nothing definite in your mind, then write to R. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will tell you a thing or two that will make you jump for joy.

**Will be Another Failure.**

Nine families in the same locality in Philadelphia have united in the experiment of a co-operative kitchen. A kitchen belonging to one of the experimenters has been rented, cooking utensils have been provided by the different subscribers, a manager specially trained in cookery, an assistant cook, and a boy to deliver meals have been engaged to cater for the families. The menu for each day will be submitted to the different subscribers and returned with distasteful dishes struck off. It is expected that a decrease of one-third of the expense of every household will be attained by the combine.

## VERSATILITIES.

Exclaimed a St. Louis damsel: "Go whilli! Can it be that those are bacilli?"
The soup her tongue burned,
And she thought something squirmed,
But 'twas only some bits of vermicilli.
—Kansas City Journal.

"Why does the ballet kick so high?"
Said she; "I'd like to know."
And the man behind her said: "So I
Above your mammoth hat can spy
A wee little bit of the show!"
—Puck.


# Complete Manhood

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.


# The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

***Shiloh's Anniversary.***

The thirty-first anniversary of the battle of Shiloh was observed by a large number of the comrades and their friends from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, on the battle field. Addresses were delivered by Col. E. T. Lee, 41st Ills. Inft.; Dr. J. W. Coleman, surgeon 13th Ind. Inft; Hon. W. G. Cochran, ex-speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and others. Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, of Monticello, Ill., editor National Tribune, rendered "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh." The exercises were held at the national cemetery, around the drummer boy's grave. There will be annual excursions to the battlefield, and an effort will be made to have the battlefield preserved and the positions of the troops marked. The following is Comrade Lee's remarks:

Thirty-one years ago there was fought on this battlefield one of great battles of the war for the union. We meet here to commemorate that event and here on this historic field to renew our devotion to the union and flag for which so many gave their lives, and whose ashes we now lie buried in this beautiful national cemetery with the flag of our country floating over them. Our minds are carried back to the stirring scenes of 1862 when the Army of the Tennessee left Fort Henry and embarked on board the fleet of steamers for Pittsburg Landing. How with flags and banners flying, and bands playing the troops marched over our cheers as that triumphant army on board the great fleet swung out into the Tennessee river and started southward. How the Glendale and Silver Moon joined in the grand chorus with their steam calliopes, one playing "Dixie," the other "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The scene was inspiring. As the boats would pass each other in the race to get in the lead, cheer after cheer would greet the leading steamers. We were very fortunate in being on the Alex Scott, which passed all others except the headquarters boat Silverspring, Gen. S. Hurlbut and landed at Pittsburg Landing in advance of the others. When we marched off our boat and up the banks we little thought that this would ever become one of the great battle fields of the war or that we would fight a battle here. The remainder of our division (Hurlbut's) arrived and went into camp about one mile from the landing. They were followed by the divisions of Generals Sherman and McClernand, which went out as far as the old Shiloh church and went into camp. Prentice and W. H. L. Wallace arrived with their divisions and occupied the positions assigned them, while General Lew Wallace's division was stationed at Crump's Landing, six miles down the river.

Thus was the army located when the battle opened on that Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. I shall not enter into the details of that terrible struggle at this time. No one thought that a battle would be fought by the Army of the Tennessee was awaiting the arrival of the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. D. C. Buell, which had been ordered from Nashville, Tenn., to join Grant's army at this place, and the combined armies were to move upon the Confederate army which had gathered at Corinth, Miss., under the commands of Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and G. T. Beauregard. They had decided to give battle to the army under Gen. Grant, and if possible capture or destroy it before the arrival of Gen. Buell with the Army of the Ohio, and had ordered a forward movement on Pittsburg Landing. This resulted in the opening of the battle on the morning of the 6th, and for two days the struggle went on. It was here that the chivalry of the South set the sturdy sons of the great Northwest and fought the first great open field battle in the West which resulted in the final defeat of the Confederate forces and the loss of their gallant and noble commander, Gen. A. S. Johnston, who fell near the peach-orchard while leading a brigade to the charge on Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The loss on both sides was very great and wounded was very great. General Beauregard estimated the Confederate loss at 10,699. General Grant estimated the Union loss at 13,647, from the best information obtained from the division, brigade and regimental commanders. Since the battle it has been ascertained that the loss was very much greater on both sides. The burial permits granted show that they had buried 4,000 Confederate dead on the field, besides what were taken away; and all over this battle field, from the old Shiloh church to the landing, the gallant dead of both armies were buried while nearly 4,000 of those who wore the blue have been gathered into this cemetery. There are others who have never been found who will slumber where they fell until the reveille sounds to call them to the resurrection.

Shiloh must forever remain a historic battle field and a sacred spot. Drenched as it was with the blood of gallant heroes, it should be preserved and cared for. The Army of the Potomac has Gettysburg, the Army of the Cumberland Chickamauga, the Army of the Tennessee, that fought the great battles of the West, has some of its battlefields preserved or the positions of the troops marked. Shiloh is worthy of this care and protection. All the survivors of this battle, both North and South, should see that this battlefield is preserved. As you wander over this battlefield to-day, remember that there took place here when almost 100,000 men were struggling for the mastery. There is the old Shiloh church, and the famous spring where the battle opened; the Hornet's Nest and the Peach Orchard, the divisions of Hurlbut, Prentice and W. H. L. Wallace held their ground for seven hours against the combined forces of Hardie, Strathem, Breckenridge and Gibson and others; and where the gallant W. H. L. Wallace of Illinois, fell, and General Albert Sidney Johnston gave up his life while gallantly leading a Confederate brigade to the charge.

Then there is the last line of defense, where the Union army gathered one mile from the landing and repulsed Chalmer's Confederate brigade, and where the battle closed on Sunday evening. How different the scene then and now. As we pass over this field we hear the songs of the sweet warblers as they welcome us to their sunny South. The flowers are blooming and all nature speaks of sweet peace, and welcomes alike the blue and the gray, as they, with those who have grown up since the war, walk together and view the scenes where they met as deadly foes on this battlefield, 31 years ago.

***The Fight at Nashville.***

Editor Camp Fire:—Let me stir up the fire and make a light so Battery B can see to come to the front and report through the columns of The Blade in regard to the two days' fight at Nashville. Our battery was in it from first to last, and there were five other batteries not in the fight at all. In this battle we had one gun disabled, the horses killed and one man shot. The second day they sent our battery under a rebel fort. The rebs let us get into position and then opened on us with grape. We let them fire one round and then we took a hand in it and that was the last firing they did on us. We opened on them with shot and shell and canister. We fired seven shots per minute to each gun. While we were firing the infantry made a charge and took the works. That was the last fight our battery was in.—D. S., Battery B, First Pa. Artillery.

***A Woman Writer.***

Editor Camp Fire:—Will you allow a woman to add a little fuel to the Camp Fire? I am not a soldier's wife, but had friends in the war of the rebellion; one, a nephew, enlisted when only 17 years old, a mere boy; another, a brother-in-law, a surgeon. Both were at the seige of Vicksburg. My father was a soldier of 1812. When I read of the doings at our capital now it makes me indignant that they should undo all our late administration accomplished for the good of the country, and for the old soldiers who are fast passing away and need it so badly. And the men appointed for office. Look at them! If it were for more than four years I should tremble for my country. However, I hope there will be enough good men left to save our country from another rebellion and from wrong.—L. O. L., Colona, Ill.

***One of Wilder's Soldiers.***

Editor Camp Fire:—I have been looking for a chip from some of Wilder's brigade, but it looks as though they are either all dead or do not read The Blade. If the former, I know the rebs did not kill all, because we gave as good as we received; and if the latter, they lose more than I am willing to lose. I hope some of the 72d Ind. will write up something about our coffee cooling in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia in '62, '63 and '64, especially our excursion under Wilson through Montgomery and on to Macon, Ga.—J. L. Anderson, Co. H, 72d Ind.

***Here Joe's Your Mule.***

Editor Camp Fire:—Every soldier was acquainted with that mule. There were legions of them, but all had the one characteristic.

H-ello, Joe! Here's your mule, with his heels to the rear.
E-ngaged in a fusilade with the muleteer.
R-ight or left flank, in front or a rod behind.
E-nough it is for you to be put in mind,
J-ust to keep your eye on that mule and be quick,
O-r, whenever you be, he'll give you a kick.
E-ndures your whack with only a wag of his ears.
S-till he'll kick you back, if it takes him forty years.

Your mule, Joe, has lost none of his old army fame,
"O-Joe! Here's your mule," from California to Maine,
Upon every reunion, is heard, day and night,
Round the camp, some old Vet, yelling with all his might.

Mounts his battery with a peculiar forenotion;
Unlimbers his guns and begins the backaction,
Let him kick, "he'll kick the bucket," that mule of Joe's.
E-re he quits kicking, as every old soldier knows.

TOMMY ROBERTS, 62d Ill.

## M'ADOO, OF NEW JERSEY,

### The New Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Ex-Congressman William McAdoo, the assistant secretary of the Navy, though for many years a resident of New Jersey, was born in Ireland, October 25, 1853. When he was a child his parents came to this country and settled in Jersey City. Young McAdoo had hardly acquired a smattering of an education before he was compelled to seek his own livelihood. He became an office boy for a Jersey City lawyer, and at odd moments picked up Blackstone. He also studied political economy and parliamentary law. In 1874 Mr. McAdoo was admitted to the bar, and a few years later was elected to the state assembly. He took an active part in politics and the Democratic leaders made him a candidate for Congress to which he was elected. He was at first a Cleveland follower of Samuel J. Randall, but after the celebrated tariff reform message of 1887 was promulgated, joined the ranks of the Cleveland Democracy, and ever since has been one of the most earnest supporters of the President. He has served long on the naval affairs committee. Not receiving a renomination to the Fifty-second Congress, Mr. McAdoo removed to New York city and resumed the practice of law. He joined the Tammany Hall committee on organization, and during the last Presidential campaign rendered splendid service in several states for the Democratic cause.

WILLIAM M'ADOO.

## WOMAN'S CHANGING FASHIONS.

When hoops were worn by women fair,
A nuisance they were found;
One ran against them every where,
The hoops were always round.

And they retarded, it was clear,
The rise of womankind,
For by the fashion of her sphere
Each woman was confined.

When hoops went out by some cracked brain
The bustle was designed,
And woman's fashions, it was plain,
Were getting quite behind.

The bustle also saw its day,
Though to it they adhered
For years, and when it passed away
The clinging dress appeared.

And as it suited old and young,
'Twas born without demur;
To fashion woman long had clung,
Now fashion clung to her.

In time the train became the style,
And every woman wore it.
In fact, the fashion for awhile
Swept everything before it.

And thus the years new fashions bring
Which flourish and decay;
The corset is the only thing
That ever came to stay.
—Yarmouth Register.

**Woman's Status.**

So much is said and written of the glorious progress of women, the victories gained, the privileges and prerogatives acquired, that it is forgotten sometimes under what disadvantages women still labor. In the higher institutions of learning in this country and abroad women by no means enjoy equal privileges with men. The facilities for medical study are still far from equal or adequate. Particularly in experimental study and practice in the hospitals women have few and unsatisfactory opportunities. Law schools are rarely open to them, and in many states women cannot be admitted to the bar. Only some of the orthodox denominations allow women to preach with the sanction of the church, and the great body of Methodists refuse to the women of their denomination a voice in their councils. Above all, in nearly all professions and callings, women receive smaller salaries and inspire less confidence in their ability than the men in the same lines of work.

**A Sure Test.**

Jones—"Yes, sir, it is mighty hard to collect money just now; I know it."
Smith—"Indeed, have you tried to collect and failed?"
Jones—"Oh, no."
Smith—"How then do you know that money is hard to collect?"
Jones—"Because several people have tried to collect of me."—Tit-Bits.


# HALF A MILLION PEOPLE

[TRADE MARK.]
DR. A. OWEN.

have written to Dr. A. Owen for his pamphlet telling information about

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by them when all other means had failed.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains full estimation, list of diseases, cut of belts and appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

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## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
### The Best Tonic

known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body.

## THE STORIES WHICH NEVER GROW OLD.

O wonderful myths of the olden time—
Legends of heroes and fays divine—
Ye are the theme which the poets sing,
Down through the ages your voices ring—
Beautiful till to-day.

Old? So old that on history's page
All that we read seems as youth to age!
Younger by seeming than modern spell,
Witches the times in which we dwell,
Charming the world for aye!

Why do men love these stories old
Which poets forever have told and told—
Stories of gods with the passions of men,
Of nymphs and monsters of forest and fen
Heroes and heroines bold?

Ah! but the answer is simple and true;
They tell us a story both old and new—
The human heart with its destined fate
Of joy and sorrow, of love and hate—
That story which never grows old.
—W. H. C.

**Envy Rebuked.**

Wayside Bill—Some folks that's as good as the best of 'em I notice is always hard up. Things ain't divided as they ort to be in this world.

Rusty Rufus—Wot's eatin' you, pard? Ev'erybody was rich how could the overseers of the poor make a livin'. I'd like to know?—Chicago Tribune.

**The Theater Hat.**

It's a wonder you shake all your plumes in glee,
When deprived of the praise that is due you;
You're not only a dream, but a mystery,
For no one can ever see through you.


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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

# CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

BEATTY Organs 27 stops $69. Pianos $150 Cat'gue free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

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Manhood restored. Small, weak organs enlarged. Electricity, Impotency, Varicocele, and all effects of self-abuse or indiscretion cured. Never-failing method. I will gladly send (sealed) FREE to all sufferers a receipt that cured me of these troubles. Address,
L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

We send you the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and it is the only remedy in existence that Guarantees to Stop Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa and Impotency. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

# PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by All Local Druggists.

# CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

# WEAK MEN

Beginning. First Week. Second Week.

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 14 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription that will enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address
L.S. Franklin, Magic Dealer, Marshall, Mich.


## The Sunday School.

LESSON III., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1893.

**Job's Appeal to God.**

Golden text: What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.—John 13:7.

LESSON TEXT.
(Job 23:1-10.)

1. Then Job answered and said,
2. Even to-day is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning.
3. Oh, that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!
4. I would order my cause before him, and fill my mouth with arguments.
5. I would know the words which he would answer me, and understand what he would say unto me.
6. Will he plead against me with his great power? No; but he would put strength in me.
7. There the righteous might dispute with him; so should I be delivered for ever from my judge.
8. Behold, I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him:
9. On the left hand, where he doth work, but I cannot behold him: he hideth himself on the right hand, that I cannot see him:
10. But he knoweth the way that I take: when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.

**Illustrative Applications.**

My stroke is heavier than my groaning (v. 2).

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

[W] ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 114,000.


### BUGGIES AND HARNESS.

On the opening of spring, every one who owns a horse will need a new buggy, or new harness, or both. The Blade has contracted with the renowned Wm. H. Murray & Co. Manufacturing company, which has the well-earned reputation everywhere of selling good goods at the lowest prices of any concern in the United States. The Blade's contract permits our selling their goods at a very much lower rate than the selling rate at the factory itself. Read our advertisement on the 5th page, in which we quote both the factory price and our own. We believe The Blade never offered a better opportunity to its buying readers. Is it not a good thing to be a subscriber to The Blade?

### WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE.

We now give outright but one premium, and that to dollar subscribers who ask for the premium at the time they remit, ONLY. We refer to the book, "Nasby in Exile," a full description of which is given on the 7th page of this issue.

We are now mailing the last copies of the fourth 5,000 edition of this book, and a fifth edition of 5,000 copies is now being printed; and this will POSITIVELY be the last edition; as we do not care to become tiresome with even a good premium. We therefore can not guarantee to supply this "Nasby in Exile" premium beyond the months of March and April.

The subscribers whose time expires during March and April, and who have not had a copy of this book, will realize that it is a good thing to have when they come to consider that we have mailed 20,000 copies during the past six or eight months.

### WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

In this week's issue on 5th page, we offer a new and very useful article—waterproof overcoats—at prices about half what they would cost you at a clothing store. We call especial attention to the fact that the price named includes the pre-payment of transportation charges to any part of the United States. This is important, as it makes it certain that you will not have to pay one cent more than the price advertised in our columns. We are a little surprised at the demand for these goods, it is so large. Purchasers must not be impatient if orders are somewhat delayed. We order them from Boston; sometimes they can be sent at once, but generally orders have to take their turn. In sending measurements, always give even figures: the goods are not made up in fractional inches, waist measure.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESSES.

We have many requests for changes of addresses of The Blade from subscribers who forgot to give the OLD address as well as the new one. Our mailing books are arranged by states, the postoffices of each state are arranged in alphabetical order. It is impossible for us to find a subscriber's name unless we know the postoffice. So, when a subscriber, for instance, writes from Emporia, Kan., and says: "Please change my paper to this city," we can not do so unless we know where it is to be changed from. Please be careful of this.

### CLUB RATES FOR THE BLADE.

Our agents' terms are now ready for this year, and we have made them exceedingly low. We want not only every one who usually acts as agent for newspapers to send to us for these terms, but we desire that any of our subscribers who will be interested to know how they can get a copy of the Weekly Blade free, to write for our agents' terms. We have made the price for small clubs lower than ever before offered by any dollar weekly newspaper. Write for confidential terms to agents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

### WORLD'S FAIR CHINA TEA SET.

On the fifth page of this issue will be found an advertisement of a new tea-set, a souvenir of the World's Fair, which The Blade offers to its readers. Owing to the extra cost of decoration, we have to ask more for this than for the regular Blade 56-piece tea-set. In this connection we wish to say that we can supply the No. 1 Blade standard 80-piece tea-set, the No. 2 Blade 56-piece tea-set, the No. 3 Blade 108-piece dinner set, and the No. 4 Blade china sorts, 28 pieces. For particulars, write us for circular.

### OUR SEWING MACHINE.

We omit the Blade Sewing Machine advertisement for this week, to save room. It will reappear again next week. Our sales of the Sewing Machine were never so large as now, and everybody is thoroughly satisfied with it.

The feature of the Russian extradition treaty that has aroused much opposition among Russian exiles in this country is an apparently innocent clause which was passed over without serious attention when the treaty was before the Senate. The treaty makes the forgery of any government document an extraditable offense. This appears fair enough on its face, but nearly every political suspect who has escaped from Russia has done so by means of a forged passport, and it is claimed that this fact would make them liable to arrest and extradition under the treaty. The treaty should be amended at once in this particular. The United States can not afford to make our government the instrument whereby Russian tyranny may wreak its vengeance on those who have managed to escape its jurisdiction.

To a few Congressmen who have talked with him on the subject, Mr. Cleveland has intimated that he will call an extra session of Congress this fall to dispose of the tariff question. But what is he going to do about the silver question? It is a far more pressing issue than that of the tariff.

### TAMMANY'S SUNDAY SALOON BILL.

Tammany Hall obtains its power from the tribute paid by liquor sellers, and the keepers of disreputable resorts, in New York. Hence Tammany Hall's interest is identified with that of the liquor men. This is shown in the constant effort of Tammany Hall to legislate in behalf of saloons and and liquor dealers. One of its measures is before the New York legislature now, and will be pushed through, if it is possible to be done. It provides that the question shall be left to a vote to determine whether the saloons in cities of 100,000 or more population shall be opened and allowed to sell liquor on Sunday, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight. This would include the cities of New York Brooklyn, Buffalo and Rochester. It is a bill solely in the interest of the saloons; there is no pretense that there is a popular demand for such a bill as that from the decent, law-abiding portion of the community.

The settled policy of the state of New York, and of every other state in the Union, is to stop, on Sunday, unnecessary traffic and labor, to the end that workingmen may have a day of rest, and the people of the state be guarded from disturbance on the day set apart for religious worship. This bill is diametrically opposed to Sunday observance. Of course, the plea is advanced that workingmen of foreign birth should have the facilities for buying on Sunday the beer and wine to the use of which they have been accustomed. This is a false idea. It is impossible to restrict the sale to foreigners, so it is asked to open the saloons to all—foreign and native. Again, why can not they obtain their supply of bottled beer and wine on Saturday, as they do their food supply? Besides, one-half of the foreign-born citizens were not accustomed to the use of beer and wine in the countries of their birth, and they do not ask for privileges in this country that native Americans do not care for and do not ask for.

The demand for open saloons on Sunday is purely a business one. There is in it no sentiment, but simply a desire for money-making. There is no argument in its favor that will not apply to any other money-making business. The right to open saloons on Sunday is the right to open stores, manufactories, workshops. The only difference is in the desire to purchase by the multitudes that are idle on the day of rest. The liquor dealers, by opening their places of business, can tempt the idlers to purchase beer and wine, while other business men can not hope to have the same seductive influence.

The bill is merely a bid for the liquor vote of the entire state for the Democratic party—for Tammany controls the Democratic party of New York. All the gush that is talked in the Democratic newspapers of the metropolis in favor of the bill is simply to tickle the liquor element. It is a libel upon the Germans, the Italians, the other foreigners who fill the cities in question to declare that they are crying for one more day upon which they may buy liquor. They are not the men who are urging the bill. Its promoters are men who wish to sell liquor seven days each week, not those who want to buy it for seven days. Not one single interest, public or private, will be benefited by the bill; it would make money for the liquor men only, and they are getting enough, as it is. New York needs an energetic crusade, that will defeat the Democracy, crush out Tammany, and

*Pulverize the Rum Power.*

### THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

That syndicate of organized liars, the Populist newspapers of the West, are publishing a number of absolute falsehoods about the Russian treaty. The most imposing lie we have yet seen is that the treaty provides for the return of political refugees who have escaped to this country back to Russia, and that in return Russia is to furnish an army to aid us in war—presumably with Great Britain. Of course, the story is utterly false, unless the fact be that forgery is one of the crimes for which men can be extradited. Most suspects get out of Russia by the use of forged passports; and this provision, if it be in the treaty, might be used to get a political refugee back into the hands of the Czar.

Why not publish the treaty? The President should order Secretary Gresham to publish it at once. The people desire to know its provisions. It is being held back for no apparent reason. It is conjectured that it is because the Russian government desires it kept secret for a time. If this be true, then publish it at once. It is contrary to the spirit of American institutions to work in the dark. Let the electric light of public opinion in upon the treaty's provisions!

Senator Harris, the new Democratic president pro tempore of the United States Senate, is a Southern brigadier, who served as an aide, with the rank of general, on Bragg's staff. Ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, the new minister to France, was a Confederate staff officer. Verily, the "rebel brigadiers" are in the saddle!

Risley, the Indianian appointed minister to Denmark, was one of the leading Knights of the Golden Circle. Not only this, but the Democratic papers of Indiana—and they ought to know—charge him with embezzling $1,800 of the Golden Circle's money. Mr. Cleveland has a peculiar method of appointing "reform" officials.

This administration is remarkable for the number of men with queer names who aspire to office under it. Mr. Legare Phoenix, of New York, is an applicant for a place as special agent of the Treasury.

It is the opinion at Washington that Ohio Democrats will have to be placed in separate states before the official food is distributed, as some of them are in danger of being trampled to death.

If the St. Louis Republic's tone is indicative of the feeling in the rank and file of the Democratic party of Missouri, that state will give a Republican majority at the next election.

Tom Watson, the discoverer of the "where am I at" phrase, has left the Populists and is now a Democrat. The foolishness in Mr. Watson could not help coming to the surface.

Western railroads have raised the price of dining car meals from 75 cents to $1. At that price the roads should not expect the passengers to pay the waiters for their work.

Mr. Dana keeps up his fire of fun at Hoke Smith's name. We have no doubt Hoke begins to feel that C. A. Dana's initials reveal the editor's character.

Ex-President Harrison says he does not intend to write a book. There's no need of it. His splendid administration is a proud record.

When will President Cleveland relieve that awful pressure on the Ohio Democratic brain?

### EASTER DAY.

The observance of a Christian year is one of the methods whereby Christian teachings can be strengthened. The different events of the life of the great Founder of Christianity are assigned to special times for their consideration or observance. On Christmas we celebrate the birth of Him whose first cradle was a manger in the stable of a Bethlehem inn; on Good Friday, we remember His crucifixion, and on glad Easter we celebrate His victory over death and the grave, and joyously observe the festival of the Resurrection.

The old prejudices against a rational, yet reverent, observance of certain days or times as the anniversaries of the principal events in the life of Christ, are largely dying away; and this is because such a course is reasonable and proper, and humanity recognizes it. And the plan of a Christian year, within whose circle the teaching of the Sunday school and the instruction from the pulpit move, covering within each twelvemonth the cycle of Christian history and the fundamentals of Christian doctrine, is a good one. No work—and even no thinking—can reach its highest exponent of efficiency until it has arranged itself on a regular system. Regularity is as useful in the work of a church as in that of an office or a store. It is well that modern Christianity is systematizing its efforts, assigning certain teachings to certain days, and concentrating all attention throughout the Christian world upon those particular subjects at these particular times. Concentration is thus added to regularity, and the results are correspondingly improved.

Some good and pious people are disturbed because Easter does not come on the same date on successive years. This is, however, not an argument against the proper celebration of the great event it commemorates. It would not add anything to the value of our celebration of the Lord's resurrection to celebrate it on the exact anniversary of that event, if we knew it. The benefit to us is a spiritual one, and results from the observance itself, rather than from the date on which the observance is held. The exact date being unknown, a controversy raged for some three centuries in the early church, and was settled by the council of Nicaea, A. D. 325, which adopted the rule that Easter shall be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the vernal equinox, March 21; and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, then Easter is the following Sunday. Hence Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. But whenever it is, the essential thing is the spirit in which we celebrate it, not the date chosen therefor.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employes of the Treasury department, showing the number credited to each state and the salaries received. The District of Columbia is credited with over 1,000 of the 4,000 employes, and the secretary intends to reduce the District excess, so that states may receive their proper quota of appointments. It would be the best thing possible for Washington city if no resident of the District were eligible to government clerkships. The city is already too largely made up of two classes—government clerks, and men who are trying to be government clerks.

Newspaper readers will remember that, a year or so ago, a story came from San Francisco that a priest of the Greek church, Johannes Jacobus Nouri, just arrived from Japan, had climbed Ararat and found Noah's ark miraculously preserved by the eternal ice. Most of them at once set the story down as a robust lie. Nouri has just been declared insane by a court at San Francisco, and will be put in an asylum. His Noah's ark story was the figment of a disordered brain. It reminds one of the fact that Mohammed was an epileptic, and his religion the outgrowth of the dreams and phantasms of his disease.

A ruling of Pension Commissioner Raum, allowing an attorney's fee of $10 on an application for an increase of pension has been reversed. It is held that a fee of only $2 can be allowed. Probably 200,000 claims are affected by this decision. We do not know that anybody will complain of this save the pension agents themselves—and nobody cares what they think about it.

And now it turns out that Mr. Blaine's property, instead of footing up about a million dollars, as was stated at the time of his death, proves not to be worth $200,000. That is about the proportion of truth there is in such stories. A man's actual holdings are about one-fifth what anxious enemies make them out to be.

A Washington news item says that Senator Peffer's daughter is his private secretary at six dollars per day. His son draws the same amount for alleged services, and his nephew also has the same priced job. The virtuous Populists seem to be as eager after the "long green" as the "politicians" whom they abuse so terribly.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, consul to London, was an Ohio man in the '60's. He was a Perry county coal miner, did farm work and presided over a stationary engine. All this fitted him for life in Boston, and made it possible for him to secure the $20,000 a year London plum.

The "iniquitous tariff" don't seem to bother the Democrats now. They will let the people "suffer under an unconstitutional burden," while they squabble over the spoils. Great and incomprehensible is Democracy, and Grover is the stuffed prophet thereof!

Two military gentlemen at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, report having seen a sea-serpent thirty feet long disporting in the waters of Lake Michigan. Investigation should be made as to the brand of whisky most affected by these gentlemen.

Senator Peffer appointed his daughter to be his private secretary. This was done because his daughter was the only member of the family not occupying a good government position.

The encampment of National Guards of the various states at the World's Fair has been abandoned. Ohio settled the matter some time ago, so far as this state is concerned.

The naval parade in New York harbor April 24th will demonstrate that the navy of this country is a powerful argument to any foreign country against hostilities.

Allen W. Thurman wants Selwyn N. Owen for governor of Ohio. Evidently Mr. Thurman has not consulted Calvin Simoleon Brice on Mr. Owen's chances.

The New York Reform club ought to be given full and complete charge of Secretary Carlisle.

The New York World does not propose to fool around Rhode Island this year.

### LIQUOR IN IOWA.

Last week we printed a number of letters in response to our request to be informed as to the truth of the following dispatch, from Sioux City, Iowa, dated March 20:

"All efforts to enforce prohibition have been totally abandoned in nearly all the large towns in Northwestern Iowa. A city license system has been generally adopted, by which all saloons pay a monthly fine into the city treasury. At the municipal elections this month the liquor was the principal issue in many towns. Among those who voted for license in this vicinity are: Cherokee, Manson, Onawa, Ireton, Kingsley, Whiting, Washita, Coon Rapids and Rock Valley. Sioux City, Le Mars, Fort Dodge and all the larger cities have been carrying out this plan for years."

We asked the following questions concerning the statements of the above dispatch:

1.—That efforts to enforce the prohibitory law have been abandoned in NEARLY all the large towns of Northwestern Iowa. Is this true of nearly all the large towns in that particular section? Is it true of one, of six, of twelve of them?

2.—That the saloons are allowed to pay a monthly fine into the city treasury, and are then not molested by the officials. Is this true? Of what places? How many saloons has each?

3.—That the saloon question was made the issue in the municipal elections this spring, and a list of towns given wherein the majority vote "was for license"—that is, we suppose, that the voters elected the officials who are favorable to the system of monthly fines, mentioned above. We wish to know if this be true?

We have the following letters from friends in that section of the state:

Leclair, Ia., March 28.—Editor Blade: The statement as per coalition on liquor question in my opinion is literally true. The form of evading the law varies according to locality. Some parts of the state use more polish than others. For instance, the Northeastern levy what they call a "tax for improvement," but it is evaded by some of the respectable citizens of these towns, that the tax is not applied to that purpose. Other towns are a little more bold. A tax is levied somewhat in the form of a license, by which houses of ill-fame are often treated. A house of ill-fame is reported, is routed, is broken up, sometimes the inmates imprisoned, and in a few days turns up in another quarter. A mean building, owned by a mean human being, is turned into a saloon and does business till some one who cares for the good of his fellow-beings reports the case. The officer goes through a performance that keeps him clear of the law. The saloonkeeper pays a fine that holds him clear for 30 days, and resumes business the same as mentioned in the foregoing case, except he continued his business in the same building.

We have some towns which have prohibition quite well enforced, but remember that in these towns where the law is defied the Democrats have the majority.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

Wesley, Ia., March 26.—Editor Blade: I have just read the dispatch from Sioux City, Ia., quoted in the Weekly Blade of March 23. Now, while we are not in any of the places named in the dispatch quoted, we are in what is termed Northwestern Iowa, being in the northern tier of counties, and the fifth county from the West and the largest county in the state and we know whereof we speak when we say that Kossuth county is true to her prohibition law, and that her people obey and honor the law as well and even better than some other laws that are on her statute books. True there are many that would like the law repealed, but they are not of a law-abiding class, but rather of the "bum element," that is to be found in most every town and county in every state.

We are not as well posted in the other counties, but we know in the largest part of the state the law is reasonably well enforced. But there are certain localities especially the river towns along the Mississippi and Missouri, where to a certain extent the prohibition law is defied. It is needless to say that in those places Democracy is in the supremacy, which accounts for the demoralized condition of affairs. This is the plain, unvarnished truth of the condition of Prohibition in Iowa. We have not written this for publication. In fact we rather not become conspicuous in this matter. Though, if necessary, we are alway ready to defend Republican prohibition principles.

We deny that efforts to enforce have been abandoned in nearly all the large towns in Northwest Iowa.

We know of no town where a monthly fine can be paid and the saloon unmolested. The saloon question was not the leading issue in the municipal elections this spring.

GEO. B. HALL.

Seney, Plymouth County, Ia., March 28.—All incorporated towns in Northwestern Iowa have had open saloons for about four years, which pay fines monthly. The fines are not uniform, each town assessing them according to the revenue they wish to raise. Saloons are not molested by officials. There are saloons in all unincorporated towns in Plymouth and Sioux counties, as far as I know, except Seney. Do not know how they are governed, but think they are free.

Le Mars has 25 to 30 saloons Remsen 8, Alton 6, Orange City 2. There are saloons in every place in Plymouth and Sioux counties where there is a country store. Gyeus, in Plymouth, has one dwelling house, elevator, store and saloon; Carnes, in Sioux, has three dwelling houses, store, elevator and saloon. I cite these two places to show that saloons can be located anywhere in these counties.

Prohibition was enforced for over two years in this congressional district, mainly by Republican prohibitionists. The present condition was caused by the prohibitionists not meeting in accord with the Republicans and pollitically stabbing them in the back whenever they had a chance. The Republicans were not able to fight the free whisky men in front and the prohibitionists from behind. ALBERT PORTER.

West Liberty, O., March 23.—Editor Blade: In response to your request for information from Blade readers of what they know of the effects of the present prohibitory law against the sale of intoxicating liquors allow me to say the following. Prohibition does prohibit wherever the people want it to prohibit; and it is only in places where the majority of people are against the law, and elect officers of the same frame of mind, that prohibition does not prohibit—because these officials will not do their sworn duty.

We have no saloons here in West Liberty, and the reason is our citizens believe in obeying the laws; and, further, believe in enforcing the same against any and all persons that will or would break it. Only a few months ago there was an attempt made to sell liquor openly within a short distance of this town; but the authorities soon put a stop to that business. I say "openly," because there is liquor sold secretly, but how can that be stopped when the officers are ignorant of the fact?

Enclosed find an editorial from the Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Ia., also some "clippings" from that paper which will bear me out in saying "Prohibition does prohibit."

J. ZIMMERMAN.

The clippings referred to above are, first, a long editorial combating the proposition of the Burlington Hawkeye to have some modification of the prohibitory law, to reach the cases of those towns in which prohibition cannot be enforced. This extract shows its tenor:

We haven't a particle of sympathy with those localities where as is sometimes alleged the existing law "can not be enforced." If can be enforced anywhere if the people want it enforced, and if they will not perform their loyal duty in this regard let them suffer and sweat under all the disabilities which come of their own dereliction of duty. It would be better, however, and but simple justice to the minority in these localities for the state to arouse itself to the need of enforcing this law as it enforces its fish law, its dairy law and other statutes.

This is plain talk, but we mean it all, for we have given the subject careful consideration; and we believe there are today 75,000 voters in Iowa that have never voted anything but the Republican ticket who think about as we do in regard to this question.

Another editorial paragraph from the Muscatine Journal is the following:

The Marshalltown Times-Republican intimates that in regard to liquor legislation "the engrafting of the Ohio method on the Iowa system" might be a good thing. Not in promoting temperance, certainly, for the internal revenue statistics show that Ohio had 17,171 liquor dealers last year to 4,706 in Iowa, or nearly twice as many as in Iowa in proportion to population. If the object is to reduce the evils of the liquor traffic by lessening the number of saloons, nothing can be engrafted from the Ohio method to help the Iowa system.

The third clipping is a news paragraph, which sheds much light on the subject:

The saloon question at Creston is getting exciting. There have been temporary injunctions in force against the saloonkeepers and the owners of buildings where such business is conducted, and the county attorney has now filed petitions asking for permanent injunctions. The saloons are running wide open and there promises to be a lively battle before the contest closes.

Some one sends us a copy of the Lansing Mirror, published at Lansing, Allemakee county, of the issue of March 24, with the following paragraph marked:

"Fines" in Waukon bring a revenue of $200 per month from saloons. The Democrat says this has paid off a town debt and put money in the treasury.

We are still glad to have any facts that bear on this subject. Send them in promptly!

### JUDGE TAFT ON BOYCOTTS.

In the very important decision rendered by Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit court, the cause of action must be kept clearly in mind. It was at first a bill filed against eight railway companies by the Ann Arbor company, asking for an injunction to prevent these companies or their employes from refusing to receive and deliver freight from or for the Ann Arbor. This bill was afterward so amended as to include Grand Chief Arthur. It is in the case concerning him that the main interest centered.

Judge Taft goes into a painstaking account of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of the strike on the Ann Arbor road, and the events leading up to this suit. He quotes the famous "Rule 12" of the Brotherhood, which for convenience we reproduce here:

"Twelfth—That, hereafter, when an issue has been sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the B. of L. E., it shall be recognized as a violation of obligation for a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' association, who may be employed on a railroad running in connection with, or adjacent to said road, to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company in which the B. of L. E. is at issue until the grievance or issue of whatever nature or kind has been amicably settled."

Judge Taft holds that, as a strike of the Brotherhood is not "legal" until the Grand Chief (Arthur) consents to it; and that, as Rule 12 does not become operative unless there is a legal strike, the Grand Chief is responsible for any interference with the interstate traffic by Brotherhood men on connecting roads, in case of a "legal" strike on any railway.

Judge Taft then proceeds to consider what relief a complainant company has under Section 10 of the interstate commerce act, under which this action is brought. That section declares that whenever any officer of a railway corporation, "agent or person, acting for or employed by such corporation," shall fail to fulfill the provisions of the act, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and if found guilty be subjected to a fine of not over $5,000. Judge Taft declares that any engineers refusing to handle interstate freight are liable under this section; and he quotes authorities to maintain the further position that any one, though not an employe, who aids and abets a violation of Section 10, is himself liable to its penalties. This, Judge Taft says, includes Chief Arthur and the other members of the Brotherhood, who procure violations of the law by employes of any road, and makes them punishable thereunder.

But Judge Taft's decision goes further than this. He quotes Section 5440, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that

"If two or more persons conspire . . . . to commit any offense against the United States . . . . and one or more parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

And he declares that all persons who combine to carry out Rule 12 of the Brotherhood are guilty of conspiracy and punishable under the above section; that for Chief Arthur to send word to the committee chairmen of the order that a "legal" strike is on, and that Rule 12 becomes operative, "is an act in furtherance of a conspiracy to procure the defendant companies to commit a crime," and subjects him to all the penalties of the above section. Furthermore, he declares that for the men to obey Rule 12, by refusing to handle boycotted freight, or to threaten to quit work, or to actually do so, "in order to procure the defendant companies" to violate section 10 of the interstate commerce law, will constitute acts of conspiracy, and subject them also to the penalties of Section 5440.

Note here a distinction that must be kept in mind: A man, not under contract, may quit an employer; but if he quit, or threaten to quit, in order to compel his employer to commit an unlawful act, his quitting is of itself a criminal act, because it is in furtherance of a conspiracy. He may quit work, but his motive in quitting must not be an illegal and criminal one. Judge Taft then sums up his consideration of the criminal aspect of Rule 12, if enforced, with the declaration that "the existence and enforcement of Rule 12, under their organic law, make the whole Brotherhood a criminal conspiracy against the laws of their country."

The decision next takes up the character of Rule 12 as a civil wrong, when enforced, and declares that for any loss sustained by the boycotted road through its operation, Chief Arthur and all members of the Brotherhood causing loss are personally liable. And, finally, Judge Taft grants the prayer for a temporary injunction against Chief Arthur.

Of course the case goes to the court of last resort—the Supreme court of the United States—for final adjudication. Should Judge Taft's decision be sustained, the relations of employer and employe will be radically changed. Strikes and boycotts will become things of the past, and differences on the wage question will be settled by an appeal to something else besides brute force.

An Italian who recently committed suicide in California left a statement declaring that he had no education, and that a man with no education has nothing to live for. His statement was eminently true, but is no reason for suicide. The thing to do was to get an education. Too many people think youth is the only time for this, unconscious of the fact that education is a life-work, and that some of the world's great men, at least, started on the scholar's road after reaching manhood.

Why is there so much secrecy on the part of the United States Senate as to the Russian treaty? There seems to be no need of it. Russia has agreed to it as party of the first part. Are the few concessions which can only enrich soul catching corporations so great as to necessitate total ignorance on the part of the public? The general protest of the people should have more weight with the Senate than the concessions of Russia.

Mr. Cleveland has so far made some extremely bad appointments. Nearly all of them have been open to criticism. This criticism has not alone come from the Republican party. It is sharpest from Mr. Cleveland's own friends. What few promises were made by the President before election seem already to have been broken. And only one month of the administration has passed.

Chicago does not like the idea of the fastest war vessel having the name of New York. When Carter Harrison is mayor Chicago will be the fastest city in the country and the vessel will have to be rechristened.

Cholera has scared the people of Europe so early in the season. Extraordinary precautions should be taken in America against its entrance.

### WHAT THE SILVER QUESTION IS.

A correspondent at Elkland, Pa., asks for "a plain exposition of the silver question, putting it as simply as possible." The silver question is not at all difficult. It is so simple that any one can understand it. The essential facts are as follows:

When the constitution went into effect, no gold nor silver was produced in the United States. The coin in circulation here was foreign, and largely Spanish. When the act establishing our coinage and providing for a mint was passed, it made the ratio between the precious metals 1 of gold to 15 of silver—that is, that any weight of gold was worth 15 times as much as an equal weight of silver. This coinage act, passed in 1792, created a gold dollar containing 24.75 grains of pure gold, and a silver dollar fifteen times as heavy—that is containing 371.25 grains of pure silver; gave free and unlimited coinage to both metals, and made both full legal teder.

The ratio of 1 to 15 expressed the actual relative value of the two metals at that time. But silver began to cheapen relatively to gold. In 1795, the market ratio was about 1 to 15 1-2; in 1799, it was about 1 to 15 3-4. For the forty years from 1793 to 1833, it oscillated, but never rose to the coinage ratio of 1 to 15. Now, when a man had to send money abroad, it was accepted by weight. A dollar in gold was consequently worth a little more than a dollar in silver. That is to say, according to the coinage law, one ounce of gold was exactly equal in value to 15 ounces in silver; but if you took it abroad, you could get about 3 per cent more for the one ounce of gold than for the 15 ounces of silver. Hence it was profitable to send the gold abroad, and keep the silver at home; and that is what was done. In other words, "Gresham's law" went into operation. That law is simply that if two kinds of money circulate side by side on the same conditions, the more valuable will go out of the country, the less valuable remain. The silver drove out the gold.

The 3 per cent margin was small, ocean communication was slow, infrequent and perilous, and compared with the present time, and the gold went out slowly. By 1819 there was no gold coin left in the United States. Congress discussed the matter, spurred thereto by the urgent demand that the exodus of gold be stopped. In 1834, the coinage law was amended, and the ratio between gold and silver changed to 1 of gold to 16 of silver.

In doing this, they blundered on the other side. The market ratio of gold to silver was not so great. For the sixteen years from 1834 to 1850, the market ratio ranged from 1 to 15 3-4, to 1 to 15.9, but never got to 1 to 16. Consequently, the silver dollar was worth a little more as bullion than a dollar in gold. So silver began to go out of the country. Gresham's law was at work again. The act of 1834 had made a light-weight gold dollar, compared with the silver dollar, and the latter was driven out.

The half-dolar, quarter-dollar, dimes and half-dimes, at that time each contained its exact proportion of the silver contained in a dollar. Hence, the small change went out of the country. In 1853, Congress remedied this by making these coins all light weight, forbidding free coinage of them, and restricting their legal tender quality to $5. This left the silver dollar of full weight, with free coinage, and full legal tender powers. But as we had no silver mines, nobody cared much about the standard dollar. There were only $8,045,838 coined in the whole 81 years from 1792 to 1873. But we had gold mines, and wonderfully productive ones. The California discovery came in 1848, and we had a flood of the yellow metal. Over fifty million dollars a year were added to our coinage. The silver dollar was out of circulation. In 1851, there were only 1,300 of them coined; in 1852, 1,100. The silver dollar was worth 3 1-2 cents more than the gold dollar, and they were all driven abroad. The legal tender coins in circulation were thus all gold.

Then came the war. For lack of funds, Congress authorized the issue of Treasury notes—"greenbacks." Gresham's law began to operate. Gold rose to a premium; paper money drove out both gold and silver; and, from 1862 to 1878, our standard of values was neither the gold nor the silver dollar, but the greenback dollar, whose value fluctuated constantly. In July, 1864, gold reached 285. At this rate, the greenback dollar was worth but about 30 cents.

In all the years from 1862 to 1868, no coin circulated in the United States. Children were born and grew to their teens who had never handled gold and silver coins, except as curiosities. But every one knew that we must come back from paper currency to coin, and Congress set about revising the coinage law. The enormous increase in the amount of gold in the world, due to the discoveries in California and Australia, led the economists of the world to realize that the opportunity of putting the world's finances on a gold basis had arrived. The international monetary conference at Paris in 1867 laid this down as a leading principle. Germany started the movement by placing herself on a gold basis, by the acts of 1871 and 1873. The first bill for revising our coinage law was submitted to Congress in 1870. It was printed thirteen times, discussed for two years, and passed on February 12, 1873. It made gold the standard of value, and abandoned the coinage of the silver dollar.

Meanwhile, the bonanza silver mines of the West had been discovered, and were pouring a silver flood into the channels of commerce. As a result, the price of silver began to tumble. For 28 years silver had not been below $1.30 per ounce; in 1873, it was $1.29 4-5; in 1874, $1.27; in 1876, $1.15; and so it has gone on until it is now about 84 cents per ounce.

As silver began to decline sharply in price, the cry was raised by the wealthy owners of the silver mines for the "remonetization of silver." The result was the passage of the Bland act of 1878, restoring the silver dollar, of the same weight as before, to our coinage, and giving it full legal tender powers. The secretary of the Treasury was ordered to buy each month not less than two million dollars' worth of silver bullion, to be coined into silver dollars. This law was in force until the Sherman law of 1890, which repealed it. Instead, it provides that the government shall buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, paying for them in Treasury notes. The silver is stacked up in the Treasury vaults.

This law was a compromise, and has not worked well. It is unduly inflating the paper currency, and the danger is that Gresham's law will begin operating, as between paper and silver on the one hand, and gold and gold paper on the other, driving the latter out.

The free silver men want free coinage of silver; that is, that any one owning silver bullion shall be able to take it to the mint and have it coined into silver dollars. The only objection to this is, that the ratio of 1 to 16 does not express the true relation of the market values of the two metals. Silver has cheapened enormously within twenty years. The real ratio is about 1 to 25. If the ratio were changed, the main objection to free coinage would be obviated. The fallacy of the free coinage men is in their insisting on having 64 cents' worth of silver made into a dollar, and in supposing that it will circulate as the equivalent of the gold dollar. It will not, Gresham's law would drive all our gold abroad, and the standard of values would fall to the 64-cent silver dollar.

### JUDGE RICKS'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Ricks in the cases of the Lake Shore engineers and firemen arrested on a charge of contempt of court, is entirely in line with the informal talk he gave these men on the afternoon of their arrest, but entirely different in tenor from the erroneous impression which unfortunately, was given by persons who did not carefully read the Judge's words. Hundreds of columns have been printed in newspapers antagonizing the view that "men can be compelled to work when they desire to quit an employer's service." Judge Ricks never took that view, as a reading of his present decision will show; nor has he changed his position in the least, as a comparison of his talk with the engineers and his present decision will prove.

The decision, briefly, is that a man may quit work when he shall choose, if he quits in good faith. Hence the engineers and firemen who, rather than to start out of the Air Line Junction yards with a train containing Ann Arbor cars, quit the service of the Lake Shore company, are not in contempt of court. The decision upholds the right of a man to quit work when he sees fit, except that when an engineer or foreman is on a run, he must complete the run, and not abandon his engine at an intermediate point. Hence, in the case of Engineer Lennon, who refused to bring a train from Alexis, at which point he found he had an Ann Arbor car, he is adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined $50 and costs.

The Maine legislature has rejected a bill establishing woman suffrage. The Minnesota Senate has passed a bill confirming the right to vote at all state, county and municipal elections upon all women 21 years of age or over. Both houses of the Kansas legislature passed a bill, we understand, giving full suffrage to women—who have possessed municipal suffrage in that state for several years—but we have not noted whether it became a law. Evidently the female suffrage movement is passing onward.

The Republicans of the United States Senate have decided that they will insist upon an investigation of the charges that have been made in the public prints relative to the character of Roach, recently elected Senator by the legislature of North Dakota. The principal charge is to the effect that Roach left Washington years ago an embezzler, and it seems that Roach substantially admits the fact. He should be expelled from the Senate.

The new French cabinet which has just been formed, lacks strength in that the men appointed to the various portfolios are now and lack the confidence of the people. Still, this is no particular reason why it might not succeed in bringing order out of chaos in the French government. There are very few men in whom the French people have confidence since the Panama disclosures.

The increase of freight traffic and passenger business has caused the establishment of two new steamship lines between European parts and New York—a freight line sailing from Rotterdam and a freight and passenger line from Stettin. Not the least of the advantages of hte World's Fair will be the promotion of intercourse between other countries and our own.

According to Bradstreet's report, there were 3,069 failures throughout the United States during the past three months, a smaller total than has been reported for any quarter in eleven years. Wait till the extra session tears up the currency, and disarranges the business of the country with its tariff tinkering, and then see the list of failures increase!

Col. Claude Meeker is a very good newspaper man, indeed a much better newspaper man than a politician. He ought to make a painstaking, careful consul at Bradford, which is an important manufacturing city, with an annual stipend attached of $3,000.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is now a full legal holiday in Ohio. It is the seventh day of the year now made legal in which the toiler may take a vacation from work, and all business places are expected to be closed on Labor Day.

Joe Rowers, recommended for the postoffice at New Washington, Ind., served a term in the penitentiary for stealing sheep. He ought to be confirmed by Embezzler Roach and his associates in the United States Senate at once.

The Western newspaper is always moving to the front in New York. Henry N. Casey, formerly of the Chicago Tribune, one of the brainiest newspaper men in the country, is the new managing editor of the New York Times.

The Sultan of Johore will wear $10,000,000 worth of diamonds when he puts his best clothes on to attend the World's Fair. The query in Chicago is as to how many he will have after Carter Harrison shakes hands with him?

Senatorial courtesy is so great that none of his colleagues will ask Senator Roach "What'll you take?" They already know. So does a Washington bank of which he was cashier.

Massachusetts appears to have the call on the offices just now. If this sort of thing goes on, the typical Ohio man will locate in the Old Bay State.

Canadians are coming to the United States in great droves. In a short time the Dominion will be advertised in The Blade's "For Rent" columns.

### ABOUT PERSONS.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England will probably visit this country during the World's Fair. He was here in 1883, and was then a tall, spare man of 63.

Mrs. Hoke Smith is said to be a skillful and brilliant entertainer, and it is expected that she will shine socially in Washington under the new regime.

Mr. Morton, the next head of the agricultural department, is said to have become engaged to his wife when he was 13 and she 14 years old, though they were not married until five years later.

John W. Bookwalter, the Ohio millionaire, said the other day: "I cannot tell you how much money I have spent trying

# Publishers' Desk.

## WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

**The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.**

The "mackintosh"—a thin cloth coat impervious to rain—is universally used abroad as an overcoat for winter, spring and autumn. It is infinitely superior in wet weather to the ordinary "rubber" coats, clammy and cold.

The "mackintosh" is a regular spring overcoat of fine quality, so far as appearances go, and only the wearer knows that it is perfectly waterproof and warmer than an ulster.

The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from $10 to $35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell single coats to subscribers of The Blade at the wholesale price per thousand,

and this reduction brings the cost of an excellent coat to about one-half the usual retail price. The offer is limited to two colors and two grades, and to sizes (bust measurement) ranging from thirty-six to forty-six inches. Each coat is fifty-three inches long, with a detachable cape twenty-four inches long, of double texture goods, the lining being a handsome plaid. They are made of fine materials and in the best manner. They will not grow hard or stiff, and are first-class in every respect.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth, ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $8.85.

The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $6.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for $2 extra.

The manufacturer assures The Blade that these prices—less transportation—are one-half the regular prices at which these coats are sold.

In ordering care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as exchanges can not be made. All remittances must be sent to The Blade, Toledo.

## HAVE YOU A HORSE?

**Then Here's the Chance to Get Vehicle or Harness Cheap for Him!**

The Murray Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, has been for several years selling directly to consumers at wholesale prices. It has no agents, agencies, commissions or "retail" prices. Of course these wholesale prices had to include the cost of advertising, which is large, and the profits, by a contract entered into with The Blade, by which the latter agrees to bear all the expenses of advertising, the Murray Company agrees to sell to The Blade's subscribers only at actual cost—surrendering all profits. Its advantage is in the fact that larger sales mean lower cost of production of each. If it makes and sells only 100 road-carts they may cost it $35 each. If it makes 1,000 they may cost it $30 each. If it sells the extra 900 for actual cost, $29 each, it will still make $6 each on the other 100—saved on the cost of production. On this basis of profit, on increased production only, the contract is based.

**Perfect Coil Spring Buggy.**

This is the most nearly perfect buggy ever put on the market. The "Murray spring" can be so adjusted as to carry any number of persons with ease and comfort. There can be no rocking motion, no noise, and no wear. The buggy itself is either piano box of Corning body, as desired.

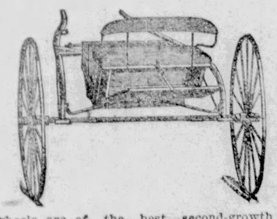
Th etop has best leather quarters and back stars and finest rubber drift center.

The cushions and back are either best English broadcloth or leather. Running gear is painted to order. Tracks 56 or 61 inches. Regular price, $62.70; special price to Blade subscribers, $50.70.

If the coil spring is not wanted any other spring will be given—Brewster, Pompkin, or end spring—at the same price.

**Phaeton Body Cart With Bundle-Box.**

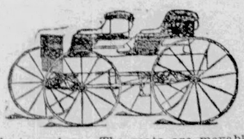
The most practical cart on the market is that with the bundle-box. Here is a view: There is no horse motion. The



wheels are of the best second-growth hickory; axles and tires of the best forged steel; body painted black and gear any color desired; seat upholstered in cloth or imitation leather. Tracks either 56 or 61 inches. Regular price, $24.75; special price to Blade subscribers, $19.50.

**Pleasure Wagon.**

A rig for general use and for pleasure driving. It is a light, easy-riding and con-

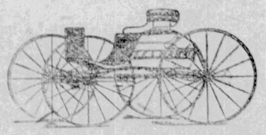


venient carriage. The seats are movable. Regular price, $59; special price to Blade subscribers, $53.50.

**Spindle-Body Road Wagon.**

This is light, stylish, durable and made in natural wood, oiled and varnished unless otherwise ordered.

It will be painted as desired. It is built throughout in the finest manner and up-



holstered in corduroy or imitation leather. Tracks 56 or 61 inches. Regular price, $31.75; special price to Blade subscribers, $30.17.

**Pleasure Wagon With Canopy Top.**

Price to Blade subscribers, $74.50.

**The Murray Harness.**

Every set of Murray harness is guaranteed to be made of the best oak-tanned leather and finished by skilled workmen. Every box of harness that leaves the factory has a printed guarantee in it.

In ordering buggy harness always state whether side-rein or overcheck is wanted, whether nicked or imitation rubber and about the weight of the horse. In ordering harness, with collar and hames give inside measurement of old collar from top to bottom. All ordinary harness is made to fit horses up to 1,200 pounds. Horses over this size belong to the draught class and require special harness. They can be made for horses over 1,200 pounds at $2 extra on single and $4 extra on double sets.

SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS.

Bridle 5-8 inch wide, fancy front, patent-leather blinds, round side-rein or overcheck. Lines, flat, fair or black; fancy-creased breast collar, with 1 1-2 inch single strap traces; 3-inch saddle, patent-leather skirts, full padded, fancy box loop; shaft tugs; fancy-creased belly-bands; fancy-creased, single strap breeching; round crupper. No martingale.

This harness in breast collar at....$ 9.25
With collar and hames..... 10.50

LIGHT DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Bridle, 5-8 in. box loops, flat reins, patent-leather blinds. Lines, 1 in., flat, black body, 7-8 in. fair hand parts. Hames, iron, 7 lb., box loop tugs. Collar, all black buggy. Traces, 1 1-8 in., double and stitched. Pads, with inserted housing, flat belly-bands. Turn-backs, 3-4 in., scalloped, round dock. Yoke straps, 1 3-4 in., choke straps.

Price, with breeching.....$16.50

SINGLE WAGON HARNESS.

Bridle, 3-4 in., box loops, flat reins, patent leather blinds. Lines, 1 in., all black. Hames, iron, 3-1-2 lb., 1 1-4 in. box loops. Collar, all black. Saddle, 3 1-2 in., iron jockey, rubber lined. Trace, 1 1-4 in., double and stitched. Shaft tugs, double and stitched; folded belly-bands. Breeching folded with lay round dock, 1 in. Side straps, two flat hip straps. No martingale. Made also with breast collar; folded with lay, box loops. 1 1-8 in.

X C trimmed, with breast collar, price..... .....$ 9.50
X C trimmed, with collar and hames..... ..... 10.50

DOUBLE FARM HARNESS.

Bridles, 7-8 in., P. W. Stage buckles in. Lines, 7-8 in., all flat. Hames, I. O. T., red clip stage. Collars, stage pattern. Traces, 1 1-2 in., double and stitched, with stage chains. Backs, folded with lay, flat belly-bands. Turn-backs, 7-8 in. Hip straps. Breast straps, with snaps and slides. Choke straps. Price, $15.50.

Can furnish the above harness, with breeching folded with lay, two hip straps, price.....$16.80

HEAVY DOUBLE FARM HARNESS.

Similar in description to the double farm harness, but with 1 3-8-inch all-leather trace, double and stiched with cockeye. Square patent-leather blind, bridle and heavier body parts.

Price, with breeching.....$21.00

The harness is delivered packed at the express office, Cincinnati, from which point the purchaser pays express charges. Nothing will be supplied different from what is here advertised, and these offers must be accepted or rejected without modification of any kind. Nothing will be sent C. O. D.

Send to the Wilbur H. Murray Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O., for their catalogue, and if they have anything else you want, you can have a special discount of 5 per cent from their prices, if you send your order to The Blade. Address all orders, with New York draft or money order, to

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

**BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.**

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

**BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.**

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## A SACRED JAPANESE PALACE

**Dedicated at the World's Fair Grounds.**

Chicago, April 1.—In the presence of a polyglot gathering numbering about 200, the Mo-o-den, or sacred palace of the Japanese, at Jackson Park, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The ceremony, simple and unostentatious, was conducted on the wooded island in the central or main building of the palace. The interior decorations of the audience room were completed but yesterday. The finish was in gold, blue, yellow, red and black enamel, and reflected the light rays already broken in passing through the latticed windows. Specking the coffered ceiling, and peeping out from the rich wall panels, were numerous ho-oos, or sacred birds, in bright and gaudy plumage. With the odor of scented woods, and the variegated trappings of the Japanese officiating, the general impression was suggestive of the pomp and splendor of the ancient dynasties once ruling in just such houses.

After the first burst of admiration, and after the guests had distributed themselves comfortably about the place, the royal Japanese commissioner, S. Tajima, stepped forward and made the initial speech. The talk was a short review of the work of construction and the stages of its progress toward completion.

Architect Kuru then presented the key to the royal commissioner, and followed with a congratulatory address to the workmen, also giving each a testimonial. Short speeches were then made by Director General Davis, D. H. Burnham, the director of works, and Joseph Donnersberger, president of the board of South Park commissioners.

## BELTED THE GLOBE ON WHEELS.

**Long Journey of Two Cyclists was Ended To-day.**

St. Louis, March 31.—The end of a remarkable journey came to-day in the arrival here of Thomas G. Allen and Will Sachtleben. About noon, just west of the city, was seen a cavalcade of wheelmen speeding swiftly towards town. The event provoked but little comment among passers, as they did not know that the knot of 'cyclists was a guard of honor attendant on the homecoming of two local 'cyclists, who had belted the globe on their iron steeds.

It was the unostentatious home-coming of Thomas G. Allen and Will Sachtleben, two Washington university students, who, astride their steeds of steel, had accomplished marvels of exploration. Their undertaking was one which staggers credulity, and requiring a superabundance of pluck, self-reliance, hardihood and daring, ended here, their long ride having been from San Francisco, via the southern route. The wheelmen began their trip June 23 last.

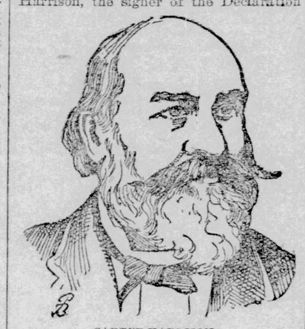
## IN CHICAGO.

**Carter Harrison Opposed by Samuel W. Allerton and Ex-Mayor Cregier—The Election at Other Places.**

Chicago, April 4.—It is a long time since Chicago has had so bitter a contest as that which terminates in the election to-day. Three candidates for mayor are in the field—Carter Harrison, Samuel W. Allerton and De Witt C. Cregier. The former secured the regular Democratic nomination, Washington Hesing, his principal opponent bolting the convention. Harrison has every English paper in the city against him except his own, the Times. Allerton was named by both the Citizens and Republicans, and ex-Mayor Cregier stands as the nominee of the Labor party. It was Harrison's bolting candidacy which defeated Cregier for a second term, and he is now retaliating.

But little interest is taken in the other municipal offices, and all centers on the fight for the World's Fair mayoralty. Chicago is voting to-day for mayor, city treasurer, city attorney and city clerk. In the various towns the voting is for assessor, collector, supervisor and clerk.

Carter Harrison was born in Fayette county, Ky., February 25, 1825. He traces his descent to Cromwell's lieutenant general, Richard A. Harrison, who led Charles I to the block. His great grandfather, Carter H. Harrison, of Virginia, was a brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration



CARTER HARRISON.

of Independence, and great grandfather of the last President. Carter's father died eight months after his birth.

**Carter's Career.**

The family had precously moved to Kentucky, and Carter graduated from Harvard College in 1845. He studied law, but did not practice it until 1855, when he settled in Chicago and invested heavily in real estate. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner and in 1874 was elected to Congress. In April, 1879, he was elected mayor of Chicago, and re-elected in 1881, and for the third time in 1883. Then he took his famous tour of the world. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, but was defeated by a majority of 12,000. Should he be elected it will be for a fourth term in that office.

Samuel Allerton, whom the Republicans and People's party of Chicago have nominated for mayor in opposition to Carter Harrison, is essentially a self-made man. He was reared on a farm in New York state, and came West when quite young. He has been a resident of Chicago for many years. He has large packing house interests, and is also interested in other business enterprises. Mr. Allerton has served the public in many important positions, his latest being a directorship of the World's Fair.

Chicago, April 1.—(Special.)—Society, sleeping, waiting for post Lenten freedom, gives way to the strife and turmoil of a political campaign unprecedented in general interest. All else drops into the background until Tuesday next. Chicago, divided into two factions, will think of little else. Honors are easy between Harrison, the gang

SAMUEL R. ALLERTON.

candidate, and Allerton, the pork packer, who bears the banner of good citizenship and reform. The people are with the pork packer, the machine with Carter and his spoils. Estimates on the result, based on one of the best authorities, predict 60,000 majority for Mr. Allerton. An equally reliable political prophet says Harrison will have 50,000 plurality.

## THE CONTEST AT ST. LOUIS.

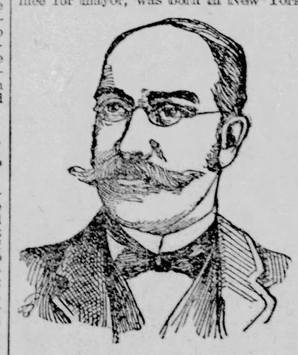
**Attracting National Attention Because of Extreme Bitterness.**

St. Louis, Mo., April 4.—The city election here to-day is attracting national attention by reason of the bitterness

JACOB BANNERMAN.

which preceded the nominations of both parties. Edward Noonan, the ex-judge of the Criminal court, who succeeded ex-Gov. Francis in the office of mayor, had a host of elements arrayed against him in his fight for re-nomination, and was defeated by James Bannerman, a German business man of prominence, who has, however, not been prominently in the politics of the city until recently.

C. P. Walbridge, the Republican nominee for mayor, was born in New York



C. P. WALBRIDGE.

state, and emigrated to Michigan with his father, who was a Methodist circuit rider. Later, he went to Ann Arbor, and sawed wood to gain his way through college and receive his diploma as a lawyer. He came to St. Louis, and, failing to get on, secured a newspaper route. Later, he was taken in charge by Jacob Merrill, who made him a collector of debts on a clerk's salary. Since that time his rise has been rapid, until now he holds the position of president of the Merrill Drug company. His first political position was as a member of the House of Delegates, and from thence to president of the council.

## A SUCCESSOR TO MITCHELL.

**Fight in Wisconsin Centering on That Issue.**

Milwaukee, April 4.—The interest in the election to-day centers altogether on the fight for the seat made vacant

P. J. SOMERS.

by the election of Congressman Mitchell to the United States Senate. The candidates are Peter J. Somers, Democrat, and Theobald Otjen, Republican. The vote in this, the Fourth district, last November, was as follows: John L. Mitchell, Democrat, 19,616; T. Otjen, Republican, 18,294; E. L. Eaton, Prohibitionist, 349; T. Fritz, People's, 829. Mitchell's plurality, 1,322.

Theobald Otjen, the Republican candidate for Congress, is a lawyer by profession. He has represented the Seventeenth ward in the council for several years. Mr. Otjen made the run against Col. John L. Mitchell in this district last fall, and cut the Democratic majority of more than 6,000 to a small margin. Mr. Otjen is an able and popular man, who will give Mayor Somers a lively race.

Peter J. Somers is the present mayor of Milwaukee. He was elected to fill

THEOBOLD OTJEN.

the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Peck when he was elected governor. Mr. Somers was re-elected a year ago. He has been city attorney and has served in the common council. He was president of that body three years ago.

## WORLD'S FAIR OPENING DATE.

**President Higginbotham Says Everything Will be Ready May. 1.**

Chicago, March 31.—The following address has been issued by President Higginbotham:

World's Columbian Exposition,
Chicago, March 25, 1893.

To the Public—Because of many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to Exposition management and affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad, and in reply to many letters of inquiry regarding the same matters, is seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

First—The Exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1.

Second—An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygea water can also be had by those who desire it at one cent a glass.

Third—Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

Fourth—About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number, in proportion to the estimated attendance, as has ever been provided in any Exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character for exhibits, for the use of which a charge of five cents will be made.

Fifth—The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitors to enter and see all the Exposition grounds, inspect the exhibits, and, in short, to see everything within the Exposition grounds except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of the Cliff dwellings. For these as well as attractions on the midway plaisance a small fee will be charged.

Sixth—Imposition or extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

Seventh—Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the Exposition management.

Eighth—The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including spacious ladies' parlors and toilet rooms in various parts of the grounds.

H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM,
President.

## HARD FIGHT AGAINST RISLEY.

**Commission Being Held Back by the Secretary of State.**

New York, March 31.—The indignation aroused by the appointment of John Ewing Risley to represent the United States in Denmark has not been quieted by the Senate's confirmation of the appointment. Those who have been watching the Risley matter at Washington say that the Senate acted favorably on the appointment of Risley to be minister to Denmark simply to oblige Brother-in-law Dan Voorhees. Pressure has been brought to bear upon Pres.dent Cleveland and Secretary of State Gresham to withhold Riley's commission until a full statement of the case is made.

One of the New York business men who has taken an interest in the case on behalf of the estate of his personal friend, ex-Senator McDonald, said today: "Risley is not through with this matter yet. The statement regarding his Alabama claims record has started an avalanche of criticism against him that makes his appointment as a foreign minister highly discreditable. We are now trying to keep back his commission, but if he gets that he will probably find on reaching Denmark that he will not be received. We have taken steps to show the king of Denmark what kind of a man Risley is. I will say that enough matter will be laid before King Christian to convince that sovereign that Risley is persona non grata."

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's Cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

**Mr. Whitney's Plans.**

New York, March 31.—Mr. William C. Whitney arrived at his home from an extensive cruise. It has been rumored that Mr. Whitney means to withdraw from the financial world and that his down town offices have been given up as a first move in that direction. To a reporter's inquiry as to the rumor, Mr. Whitney replied: "I have made no plans as to my future and consequently am unable to say what I shall do."

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use **"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"**—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

## FROM AN EMINENT DIVINE.

**Bishop Newman on the Future of Methodism.**

New York, April 1.—(Special.)—Bishop Newman, of the Methodist church, speaking of the tendencies of that great denomination, said: "I think the Methodist church will awaken in the next century to the importance of doing those things which will enable it to maintain its commanding position among religious denominations. I am inclined to think that one of the most important of the changes which the authorities in the denomination will permit will be the adoption of the Wesley liturgy.

"That liturgy, as not many of the present generation know, does not differ in many respects from that of the church of England or the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. It was the liturgy prepared by Charles Wesley for the use of the Methodist Episcopalians in the early days of that denomination. It has been gradually abandoned. There is a strong tendency in the denomination now to return to it, and I have no doubt that early in the next century it will again be adopted.

"I shall rejoice if I live to see it. It will put us in closer relations with the great denomination from which we sprang, and which in these days, having overthrown those influences which made the organization of the Methodist church necessary, is now working with mighty zeal for the cause of Christ. I do not think that the adoption of the Wesley liturgy will cause a return of the Methodists to the Protestant Episcopal church. The two denominations have

BISHOP NEWMAN.

peculiarly their own work to do, and in the next century they ae going to do it magnificently. They will do it side by side, as brothers, after all, in one family.

"The religious development of the twentieth century is, I think, to keep pace with the magnificent material prosperity which awaits this country, and each will supplement the other."

## MORMON CONFERENCE BEGINS.

**Arrangements Made for Admission to the Sessions.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4.—The semi-annual conference of the Mormon church began here to-day. The dedicatory ceremonies of the temple begin April 6 and run to April 18, inclusive, Sunday and all—a siege of thirteen days. The programme is to admit about 2,150 daily, that being the seating capacity of the main room of the temple. The first presidency has issued a public notice of this, the notice designating the "Stakes" of Mormondom wherefrom the saints will be admitted from day to day. Thus, on April 6, afternoon, it is announced that 25 will be admitted from the Alberta stake, British Columbia; 33 from Snowflake, Ariz.; 20 from St. Johns, Ariz.; 22 from Moreopa, Ariz.; 350 from Bannock, Idaho; 25 from San Juan, Utah; 175 from Cassia, Idaho; 225 from St. George, Utah; 200 from Panguitch, Utah; 240 from Emery, Utah; 100 from Parowan, Utah; 130 from Beaver, Utah; 178 from Uintah, Utah; 375 from Maad, Idaho, and the Salt Lake choir, 50—a total of 2,146.

All these places are applied for, and admission will be strictly only on supplied recommendation of the bishop in the states, showing that the applicant is in good standing, has paid all his tithings, etc. The above is but a sample of the forenoons and afternoons for the thirteen days.

All the stakes are gone through in like manner, save that in the bigger stakes, larger numbers are allowed. Thus, Salt Lake gets in on eleven days, to the number in all of 18,750. The total number to pass in, all days, is 50,656. It is supposed that the ceremonies, from squad to squad, will be a semi-daily repetition, so that all can see the same things and hear the same things and discourses.

## PASSES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**The Number Requested and What they Will Cost.**

Chicago, March 29.—Every newspaper man in the country and a few of his relatives are intending to visit the World's Fair this year. Some time ago the committee issued a circular asking for some definite information as to the number of publishers, editors and working representatives and other attaches of papers outside of Chicago who would apply for free admission. The letter also asked a reply that would define the number of passes that would be called for. The answers showed application for 7,500 six months passes, 15,000 single month, and 15,000 six day passes, besides a number of single ticket applications.

These were responses from only one eighth of the newspaper publishers of the country. Figuring season tickets at $75, monthly tickets at $13, and weekly tickets at $3, the total applications to date reach a nominal value of $802,500 for one-eighth of the country papers. If the remaining seven-eighths of the papers do as well as this the total value of free press admissions called for will be $6,420,000, or over one-third the entire cost of the fair, on which about $18,000,000 has been expended up to date.

## JAMES G. BLAINE'S NAMESAKES.

**Both Ill at the Same Time—Expensive Treatment.**

Philadelphia, Pa., March 29.—It is a coincidence that the only two grandsons of the late James G. Blaine, bearing his name should be under medical treatment at the same time. The telegraph has chronicled the illness of the lad James G. Blaine, jr., at the New York hotel, but it is not known that the young son of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, bearing that name, has been under the care of a Philadelphia physician, Dr. Pepper, for some time. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who was Miss McCormick, of Chicago, had an immense fortune left her by her father, of reaper fame, and has a cottage at Lakewood, N. J., the fashionable winter resort in the pines of New Jersey, where she lives in elegant style.

There does not appear to be anything seriously the matter with the boy, but he is phenomenally big and stout for his age, which may be owing to inheritance, as both the McCormicks and the Blaines run to very big men. Mrs. Blaine is disposed to regard the lad's development as unnatural, and not only has a gymnasium for him and a riding master and an athletic instructor, but has Dr. Pepper visit him once a week. As this Philadelphia physician is a very busy man and cannot get away easily during the week, Mrs. Blaine has a special train run every Sunday to bring him from Philadelphia to Lakewood. There is no regular train from Philadelphia to Lakewood, but every Sunday a train is run down especially to carry Dr. Pepper there.

## FASTEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

**Cannon Ball Train Between New York and Chicago.**

New York, March 31.—Ever since the Empire State train has been running from this city to Buffalo over the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, there has been a desire on the part of some persons interested to have a somewhat similar fast train to run clear through to Chicago. The matter came up for discussion at a meeting of the presidents of the Vanderbilt roads, and it was decided to begin such a train service on April 30.

The train is to leave the Grand Central depot every day at 3 p. m., and arrive in Chicago at 10 o'clock the following morning. This makes its running time fifteen hours, five hours less than the fastest train which is now scheduled over any road. It will be drawn by locomotives of the pattern now used on the Empire State express, and will consist of five coaches, one buffet coach, one dining coach and three sleepers, all of the Wagner vestibuled service.

## WORLD'S FAIR DOINGS

### WORK PUSHING AHEAD RAPIDLY

**The Railways Not Delivering Goods as Rapidly as Should Be—The Japanese Building—The Delegation from Java—Notes.**

Chicago, April 1.—In Jackson park is a marvelous display of industry. Over nine thousand men were engaged in different portions of the grounds and buildings to-day. Director of Works Burnham has declared that everything should be in readiness by May 1. He is determined to make good his word. Wherever an extra man can be squeezed upon a job he is placed there and unfinished portions of several of the buildings have in this way been completed in a day. There is a big office building just west of Horticultural hall, which will be completed next Tuesday and from the day that the foundation was begun until the structure is finished there will have intervened less than 30 days.

Great activity is also being displayed by exhibitors. In the manufacturers building hundreds of hammers are making a din all day long and the booths and pavilions are beginning to shoot up like the proverbial mushroom. In the electricity building there is also a great rush. The government exhibits are being installed and every day brings hundreds of cars to the park containing other exhibits or the show cases and pavilions which are ready to be set up and nailed together. The landscape work will be the easiest portion finished, that is so far as cleaning up the ground and having everything presentable goes. "This park will be in its Sunday clothes May 1," said Superintendent Richardson to-day. There is no doubt about it whatever. The construction department will have every bit of its work done.

**President Higinbotham on "Extortion."**

President Higinbotham has made an official statement about misleading stories which have appeared in the public prints relative to charges at the World's Fair. The burden of these stories has been that wherever a visitor to the Fair turns he will be obliged to pay a fee. It has even been stated that nothing could be enjoyed at Jackson park without cost except air. In his official statement the president covers eight points.

1.—The exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors May 1.

2.—An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world will be provided free to all.

3.—Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

4.—About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public.

5.—The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the Exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits, and in short to see everything in the Exposition grounds except the Esquiman village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For these, as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaisance, a special fee will be charged.

6.—Imposition or extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

7.—Free medical and emergency hospital service will be provided on the grounds by the Exposition management.

8.—The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including spacious ladies' parlor and toilet rooms in various parts of the grounds.

**Delay Caused by the Railroads.**

The most serious delay at the grounds now is caused by the unreasonable time taken by the railroads in delivering freight. The material for a large number of the exhibits is kept by the railroads from ten days to two weeks, when the distance hauled is only a few hundred miles. Even after the cars reach here it usually takes four or five days to get them switched around. The exhibits lie on side tracks for days, while the exhibitors fume and fret at the chiefs of departments and the secretary of installation. Frequently the exhibitors have brought a force of workmen from their home shops, and the delay involves a heavy loss to them, besides putting off the work that long. The material for the aquarium of the Pennsylvania fish commission has been over two weeks on the road. The officials here are waiting for the cars to arrive, but nothing can be heard from them.

Although 200 cars a day are now being delivered, the transportation department has had no trouble in handling the stuff as fast as it arrives, and the work is kept close up.

**Dedication of the Japanese Palace.**

The "Hooden," or Sacred Palace, on the wooded island, which is to hold the Japanese exhibit, and which at the end of the fair is to be donated to Chicago and remain a permanent feature at the park, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Nearly every World's Fair chief or officer was present. Besides this, quite a number of prominent business men outside the fair were on hand to see how the other side of lite world did things. These, with the leading Japanese in the city, made up an audience of several hundred that filled the main building. The ceremony of delivering the building to the commissioners was simple and unostentatious. The room in which it was held is finished in gold, blue, yellow, red and black enamel. Numerous ho-oos, or sacred birds adorn the ceiling and rich wall panels.

**Arrival of the Javanese.**

The 125 natives of the Island of Java, whose colony is to constitute one of the most attractive features of the Midway Plaisance, have arrived, and as soon as the cars containing the material for their village can be shipped to Jackson Park, the carpenters among them will begin to put together bamboo sticks for their village.

Of the 125, 56 are women. The dancing girls who will be the chief attraction of the Javanese theater will number ten. This is not the first time that the Javanese have visited world's fairs. A number of dancing girls from the emperor's court at Soho were taken in the village which was sent to Paris in 1889. The girls became so giddy among the gay Parisians that the emperor was highly displeased when they returned, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that he gave his consent to having any brought to Chicago. None of these who went to Paris were allowed to come. The great event in the history of the village will be the visit of the sultan of Johore, who will come to Chicago during the month of July with his suite of native Rajahs.

**Germany in the Lead.**

It is at least possible to foretell where the honors of the exposition will go among the nations of the earth. Germany will be entitled to the first place. The young emperor's enthusiasm spreading to his subjects has produced the most magnificent exhibition of resources any nation has made outside of its own boundary lines. The beautiful structure bearing the words "German Empire" has never been excelled as a natural offering in any foreign land. No one doubts that it is in Jackson Park to stay.

FRANK ATKINSON.

## MR. WHITNEY WILL RETIRE.

**Death of His Wife, the Death of His Ambition.**

New York, March 29.—The Herald says: Wm. C. Whitney, who with his three sons and oldest daughter and his brother-in-law, Oliver H. Payne, has been cruising among the Windward islands, and in the Caribbean sea since the death of Mrs. Whitney, is expected back to the city to-morrow morning. An interesting piece of news in connection with Mr. Whitney is that he will not be likely again to figure in large financial enterprises. He is likely to withdraw from the financial field, in which he was rapidly becoming a commanding figure when the sudden death of his wife gave him such ahlow.

It was common talk before Mrs. Whitney's death that Mr. Whitney was in a fair way to become one of the richest men in the United States, if not the richest. A friend of the ex-secretary of the Navy yesterday announced that Mr. Whitney had given up his offices in the Mills building. "He may not absolutely retire," said this friend, "but I do not think he will be active any more."

## REPUBLICANS CAPTURE PLUMS.

**Michigan Pretty Well Cleansed of Democratic Rule.**

Detroit, April 4.—With the exception of Detroit, most of the cities in Michigan voted for city officials. The Republicans elected their candidates for mayor in the following places, in some cases dividing up the other offices with the Democrats: Lansing, Charlotte, Manistee, Lapeer, Howell, Iron Mountain, Coldwater, St. Ignace, Midland, Hillsdale, St. Clair, Eaton Rapids and Clare. In Owosso, Monroe, Cheboygan, Mt. Clemens, Jackson, Ludington, Greenville, Ypsilanti and Pontiac, Democratic mayors were elected. Marquette elected a non-partisan ticket.

The Republicans elected the entire state ticket, judge of the Supreme court and regent of the university.

The Tribune claims that the Republicans have carried Wayne county and the city of Detroit, and are successful in the state.

Judge Frank A. Hooker is the Repub-

JUDGE HOOKER.

lican candidate for Supreme judge and Judge George H. Durand the choice of the Democracy. Judge Hooker was born a little over 49 years ago at Hartford, Conn. His grandfather was the somewhat celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Hooker, and his father was James S. Hooker, an enterprising contractor and builder. He came to Michigan early in life, graduated from the law school at Ann Arbor in 1865. He was prosecuting attorney of Eaton county several years, and in 1878 became judge of the Fifth judicial circuit. After eleven

JUDGE DURAND.

years in this position he was elected to the Supreme bench, for which office he is now again running, having filled it simply for the four months that remained of Judge Marston's term, the latter having been nominated for governor by the Democrats.

Durand is an able Democratic lawyer who became prominent as a David B. Hill man during the ante-national convention campaign. All bitterness between the factions has been settled, however, and Judge Durand has the ardent support of Don M. Dickinson.

**President Polk's Remains.**

Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—The legislature has passed a joint resolution to allow the interment of the remains of ex-President Polk and Mrs. Polk in the state capitol grounds. The remains are now interred at Polk Place, in this city, where the ex-President lived, and which was the home of his widow for many years.

The Farmers' Alliance, of Washington, has located a large co-operative warehouse in Tacoma, from which members will ship their grain. This is the only Farmers' Alliance warehouse in the Northwest.

Stop toothache instantly. Dent's Toothache Gum. All druggists, or send 15 cents. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

## JEFFERSON'S SUMMER HOME.

**Beautiful Crow's Nest Totally Destroyed by Fire.**

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., April 3.—Joe Jefferson's beautiful villa, Crow's Nest, was destroyed by fire, which started in the cellar, caused by a gas explosion. So rapidly did the flames progress that it was with much difficulty that Mrs. Jefferson and the family made their escape. Several of the servants were

JOE JEFFERSON'S HOME.

severely burned and the cook, Helen McGrath, lost her life, being suffocated in the basement.

The house cost $30,000 and the pictures, furniture, and brica-brac represented an outlay of over $100,000, though prized far more for their associations. The villa was of Queen Anne style, surrounded by a wide piazza with cupola and gables, and a turret in which was Mrs. Jefferson's boudoir. Mr. Jefferson carried an insurance of $81,000.

The last of the 5,000,000 World's Fair souvenir half-dollars was struck off at the mint at Philadelphia, March 30. The preparations for the mint exhibit at the Exposition are nearing completion, and it is expected to move the press and cabinet of coins next week.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

$15 OR $16 SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH Guaranteed 20 Years. FREE

THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 224 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT AT ONCE RELIABLE MEN everywhere (local or traveling) to advertise our goods, tack signs on fences, etc. $70 A MONTH SALARY AND $3 A DAY EXPENSES ADVANCED. Permanent position. FRANCO-AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO., CINCINNATI, O.

DROPSY TREATED FREE Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Most wonderful cures ever made. Thousands of testimonials. Dropsy fully explained in our BOOK FREE. Sent FREE. 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

WILL LOAN YOU Small sums of Money Plan of advancing you $100, to $500 fully explained, free. Our straight salary offer of $75.00 Monthly, and Expenses

# The Household

Miss Emily S. Bouton, Editor.

HOME IS THE KINGDOM AND LOVE IS THE KING.

### The Tone of Voice.

It is not so much what you say,
As the manner in which you say it;
It is not so much in the language you use
As the tones in which you convey it.

"Come here!" I sharply said,
And the baby cowered and wept;
"Come here!" I cooed, and he looked and smiled,
And straight to my lap he crept.

The words may be mild and fair
And the tones pierce like a dart
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you know it or not—
Whether you mean or care—
Gentleness, kindness, love and hate,
Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.
—Youth's Companion.

## HOME TALKS.

### AN OLD GAME EVOLVES THEM.

**Boys Show That Mind Rules Over Matter—As a Man Thinketh So Is He—Abomination of the Fad for Horse Tail-Docking.**

It is a cold wind and chills one to the very center of the physical being, especially if the bright sunshine has betrayed you into laying aside the warm winter wrap to don the pretty spring one which has the charm of novelty. You get so tired of being wrapped up in heavy cloth and fur and flannel, and wonder, as you take off or put on the clothing that keeps you warm, shedding each layer every time you come into the house like coats of onions, why human beings could not have been made with a beautiful, glossy covering of fur that would do away with the necessity of all of this labor. And this wonder only refers to the putting on and off of the clothing, and not at all to that of getting the wherewithal to purchase these things.

Of course, when we make this petulant wish or wonderment, we never think that the very absence of what, for the moment at least, we covet, is the sign that humanity has passed away from the purely animal stage on its upward climb towards spiritual perfection.

To return. Notwithstanding the blowing of this cold east wind, I know that spring has come, by evidence indisputable. No amount of shivers could gainsay it; even a driving snow storm would not convince the mind already so convinced. I saw by the roadside a group of urchins playing marbles with all of the energy and enthusiasm that characterizes that old-time game. Incipient statesmen perhaps they were; possibly a prince of finance stood there with hands thrust in pockets, awaiting his chance to play; and there may have been, for aught I know, a Phillips Brooks who, through his own future spiritual insight and love for humanity, will move the world to loftier conception of life. All these powers in the bud, perhaps, were there, but just then there was visible only a little group of boys, sans overcoats and mittens, so intent upon the movements of the little spheres of marble propelled in accordance with the mysterious laws governing the game that the whole world outside of their tiny circle was an immense nought.

Here was a lesson of the supremacy of mind over matter. Though hands and faces were purple with cold, those youngsters had no consciousness of suffering. Enveloped in the possibilities of the game, enthralled by the charm of a venture which challenged their skill, the physical was completely forgotten. They knew neither heat nor cold, but were living, for the time being, absolutely in the mind. The sight was a lesson, administered unconsciously upon their part, but none the less forceful. It is the thing of absorbing interest that gives them such a control over our daily living. It is the pity for ourselves that we do not always lie upon beds of down, which makes life grow hard and harder. I remember once, some years ago, going out camping among the mountains of Colorado. Cedar boughs were cut off and strewn thickly upon the ground, then covered with a blanket to make our beds. Greatly wearied, I sank away upon it with a sense of comfort that permeated my whole being. By and by a piece of wood a little larger than the rest made itself felt in my side. Full of apprehension that it was to hurt me, I tried to move it away, but could not without disturbing my companions. In an hour that little stick had searched out every individual bone in my body. It had multiplied into a thousand points, become alive with malicious desire to get even with my sleeping, jagged and punched me each time I made the tiniest movement, until I felt as if a brace of Kilkenny cats were fighting for supremacy underneath my poor tortured body. When daylight dawned and I rose, full of a murderous longing to rend that murderous bough, I could not, with all my searching, be certain which was really my enemy. Had I simply changed my position, put my thoughts elsewhere, resolving not to be disturbed, without doubt I could have gone to sleep, to awake in the morning refreshed in mind and body. It was not at first the real hurt but the fear of what it might become that made me miserable, and then, as I dwelt upon it, it grew and grew in my belief until it seemed insupportable, and Morpheus, disgusted, fled away. That is the way with half the ills of life—it is not what they are to-day, but what possibly they may be to-morrow, that gives us pain. Ceasing to pet or fear them, and they flee away.

And this was the lesson which the careless boys at play, unthinking and unknowing of uncomfortable conditions, emphasized to me that morning. "As a man thinketh so is he." There is nothing truer.

I am by nature and cultivation an optimist. I believe in the ultimate supremacy of good over evil, and that men and women as a whole are getting farther and farther away from the brute in nature. Once in a while this belief receives a terrible shock, and it is just now wrestling with one, caused by nothing especially new and strange considered with regard to present rapidly changing conditions, but comparatively so, looked at from the side of custom.

I sat looking out of my window one of these late sunshiny days, when I saw a proudly prancing pair of horses drawing a luxurious carriage, in which reclined two fair, gentle-looking women, elegantly dressed, and looking a picture of ease and enjoyment. But the horses—the graceful, beautiful animals—had their heads drawn back, with their necks curved in an unnatural arch, and held there without power to relieve the strained muscles for a single moment. This was not the worst of it. Their tails had been mutilated—chopped off so that only a short brush remained in place of the long, sweeping appendage which beneficent nature had given them as a means of defense against the maddening attacks of summer insects.

Brutal as this fad is, it would not be quite such an outrage if it were only the long hair that is cut, but I have seen it authoritatively stated, and am told, that the ends of the tails, the bone and cartilage are chopped off in order to make the mutilation permanent.

This is an English fashion that Americans are aping—a fashion, mind you, and not a thing of necessity, or of beauty. Inhuman in conception and execution, it seems almost beyond belief that so many can be found who will be so deliberately cruel. I thought then and I think now that it is a great pity that these horses do not know their power and strength and use it against their cruel enemy, man. Docile, spirited, faithful, almost human in their intelligence, they are abused, maltreated, outraged. Even gentle women, who appear to be full of the milk of human kindness, silently acquiesce, and perhaps approve of this barbarism, because it is style—so very English, you know.

Animals have their rights divinely given, and as sacred as those of man. Needless cruelty to them will react upon those accessory to its infliction just as certainly as brutality to human beings. A horse does not know his real power. He is, because of this ignorance, as defenseless as a child against man's will.

Only when maddened with fear does he exert his strength, and refuse to obey, but it is rare indeed that this happens. This very docility and obedience which should entitle him to consideration appears to be the ground for brutal manifestation of the worst part of human nature.

By and by, thank heaven, this fad of docked tails will pass away, in Ohio, at least where the law will make it a misdemeanor, but the poor, mutilated horses cannot be made whole again. So long as they live they must bear witness to the brutality of man, who has, by such manifestation, outraged his own higher nature, and lessened the distance between himself and the animal.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

### A Good Thing Coming.

Many readers of The Blade interested in art, will remember the excellent papers by Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, of Muncie, Indiana, which gave such admirable directions for art work. Some illustrated articles from her pen will be given in the near future, which will, no doubt, be very welcome. Mrs. Thompson is the author of a very helpful little handbook upon home decorating and art work generally.

The article upon what women are doing at the World's Fair was unavoidably crowded out this week, but will be given in the next issue.

### HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

**All About the Troubles of a Spring-Time Moving.**

After a family have lived for several years in one house, the furnishings seem to be so fitted to their places that it is sometimes a decidedly difficult matter to adapt them to the rooms of another house, if a moving time comes to the family. Should the new house be a larger one than the old one, the furniture seems lost, and the chairs and tables that were so large in the old house have a very lonely appearance in the new home. If, on the contrary, the house to which we go is smaller than the one we leave, the question of where shall we put all of the things comes up to be settled. The rooms look crowded, the attic receives one extra article after another until there is room for nothing more.

Let me tell you of a family to whom this latter experience came this year. They came from a little country town, where they had occupied for years a large old-fashioned house, which was well furnished from garret to cellar. The house to which they came was a modern house of two stories and a small uninished attic room. The front room had, in place of the two large windows always found in houses built twenty or more years ago, one square window, and one corner of the room was cut off to make room for a smaller window, which would give a view up the street, thus giving the outside of the house the appearance of having started out to have a bay window, and of having given up the plan when it was two-thirds finished. Such a time as the family had to stow away the furniture! The small attic room was literally packed full; every room looked like a furniture store sample room, and some things had to be stored in a shed on the premises. At last everything was disposed of except a large pier-glass that had stood between the two front windows at the old home. It was too large to put anywhere, seemingly, and was a veritable "white elephant" on its owner's hands.

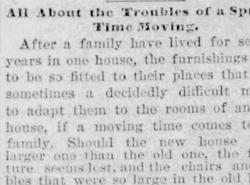
At last the problem of "what shall we do with the pier-glass" was solved by the mother. She had it placed across an angle of the parlor, and fastened to the wall on either side with hooks and screw-eyes. Across the corner she placed a curtain pole, just below the ceiling; from this she hung one pair of her heavy window curtains, which were long enough to reach to the floor, and arranged a "valance" across the pole, between the curtains. The effect was magical. It was as if another room was opened from the little parlor, nothing of the frame of the glass showing, while the glass itself reflected the furnishing of the room, and the view from the corner looked upon opposite.

This window was draped in a similar manner with the other pair of window curtains, and with an easy chair and a small table, just large enough to hold a few books, it made a cosy nook that was always enjoyed by the family.

### TO ADORN A HOME

**Or to Make Gifts for the Pleasure of Friends.**

Get six pieces of glass, four of them three inches one way and six the other, and two for the ends. Have small holes punched around the sides of all except one of the larger pieces that is to be used for the top. Put holes in this only on one of the long sides. These holes should be the same distance apart.



Put the box together as seen in the illustration, by running narrow ribbons or cord of some pretty color through these holes. On one corner tie a bow of wider ribbon. A flower painted on the top, or a moth in gold paint adds to the beauty of the box. Cut out an oblong of cotton batting, just fitting the bottom, and after sprinkling it with sachet powder cover it with silk of a color to match the ribbon or cord. This bottom is pretty quilted. A box of this kind makes a very pretty ornament for the bureau.

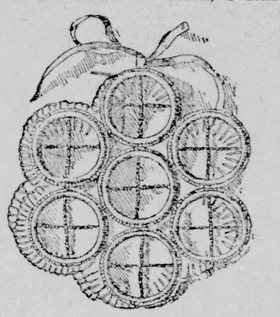
**Box for Trifles.**

Cut out from cardboard three pieces eight by four inches, and two four by four. Cover one of the larger, one side with plain pink silk and the other with pink gilesia. Between the silk and the cardboard put a layer of cotton batting,

sprinkled with sachet powder. Cover the other two large pieces with a figured silk, and across each end, as seen in the illustration, a triangle of velvet. Line these with pink silk, the same as the bottom. Cover the cards in a similar way. Over-hand the pieces together, then follow the seams around, with a fine cord. At each corner tie a bow of pink ribbon.

**Ring Needle-Book.**

Get fourteen rings, seven for each side, and crochet them over with silk and also cross-chains, as represented. Salmon pink is a pretty color. Crochet around the outside a scalloped edge. Line both sides with yellow silk, and then cut some leaves out of flannel, a little

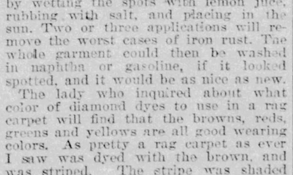


smaller than the covers, and fasten them to the inside of the covers, which are sewed together at the same place. Just opposite, fasten ribbon ties.

**Child's Collar.**

This pretty collar is suitable for a boy or girl, and is made with No. 30 or 40 Glasgow thread, and quite a fine steel needle. It consists of 26 wheels, which form five points. Directions are given below for one single wheel, and all are to be joined as they are made, according to illustration.

1st row—Ch 8, and join. 2d row—12 s c in chain and join. 3d row—ch 14—20 s c over ch—1 s c in next single on foundation—turn. 4th row—20 s c n 20 s c (taking back loop of stitches)—ch 1—turn. 5th row—4 s c (in back loop of stitches of previous row)—ch 4—4 s c—ch 4—4 s c—ch 4—4 s c—ch 4—4 s c—1 s c in foundation—turn. This finishes one spoke in the wheel. To form second spoke, ch 14 and catch in 3d picot of last row. There are six spokes in all.



When making the last spoke, join the 3d picot to the end of the chain of the 1st curve. For the narrow heading of collar, catch the thread in end of spoke at top of collar—ch 2—catch in end of next picot—ch 2—catch in next picot—ch 2—catch in end of next spoke—and so repeat across the entire top of collar. 2d row—ch 5—1 s c in 3d st itch of ch 5—1 d c under ch 2 of previous row—*ch 3—1 s c in 1st stitch of ch 3 (this makes a picot)—1 d c under ch 2—repeat from * to end of row. Material required, 3 skeins of Shetland floss, 1 yard and a half of satin ribbon No. 7. The d c should be drawn out about three-quarters of an inch in length.—Home Journal.

### THE OLD MADE NEW.

**Jean Hunt Wisely Answers a Correspondent's Question.**

Mrs. L.:—Your brocade Newmarket can be made into a charming dress. Rip it apart, line and fit it. Sew up the fronts to a little below the waist line. Get some passementerie about four inches wide. If it has one straight edge and one in scallops or points so much the better. Sew two strips of that will reach from the bottom of the skirt to just below the bust) together upon the straight edges. Applique this to the front, having the center exactly over the seam. From the top of the trimming to the neck place a full vest of silk or satin, and have prettily shaped revers at the edges. Put a ruffle of the silk or satin around the bottom of the entire skirt. If you use jet trimmings, place handsome fringed ornaments at the bottom of the strips that go up the front. Put full puffs of silk or satin from the top of the sleeves to just above the elbows. Line these with thin crinoline. From the wrist to this puff use a plain sleeve of the brocade. The brocade that is cut off the top of the sleeves will do for the outside of a Medici collar, which can be lined with the silk or satin. Trim the edge of the sleeves with passementerie. This will be rich and stylish, as either a street or calling suit. In place of the passementerie ribbon two inches wide can be used. In this case use three or five strips of ribbon, laying the center one the longest, and finishing the ends with rosettes or ornaments. The vest could begin at the waist, in either case. You could make a tea-gown or house dress by putting in a full front of silk or satin.

The lady who asked my advice about removing iron rust stains from white flannel can do so, if they are iron rust, by wetting the spots with lemon juice, rubbing with salt, and placing in the sun. Two or three applications will remove the worst cases of iron rust. The whole garment could then be washed in naphtha or gasoline, if it looked spotted, and it would be as nice as new.

The lady who inquired about what color of diamond dyes to use in a rag carpet will find that the browns, reds, greens and yellows are all good wearing colors. As pretty a rag carpet as ever I saw was dyed with the brown, and was striped. The stripe was shaded from cream color to real brown, and then back to cream color. Too many colors in a rag carpet give it a vulgar, cheap look, according to my idea. Beautiful shades of green can be dyed with the diamond dyes, and these go nicely with the browns.—Jean Hunt.

### FROM THE HOUSEHOLD.

**Expressions of Opinion About Various Things.**

**That Allowance.**

I read last week our editor's note in reference to the "separate allowance" question, and by a strange co-incidence, read the following article in the next paper that I took up, and as it expresses my ideas better than I could, I send it to the Household. It is entitled "A Short Fable for Men."

Once there was a widower, left with three children, who concluded instead of rewiving to take a bachelor brother to superintend his house and be as far as he could a house parent to the little ones.

"If you come to me," says widower John, "I will do as well by you as Lalid by Mary. You shall reign supreme in my house, and I will lay my fortune at your feet."

"Fortune; where is it?" asked innocent bachelor William." Will you make it over to me in writing?"

"I mean," said John, explaining, "that I will provide the table liberally, dress you handsomely, get you meerschaums and canes, and generally do my best to make you happy."

"But that wouldn't do," says bachelor William. "I have never been considered extravagant in my habits, but I can imagine desires to arise which neither meerschaums, canes nor unlimited credit at my tailor's would wholly cover."

"Oh, don't be afraid," said the widower, kindly. "If you learn how to coax as well as Mary did, you will get no end of odd change to spend in your little vanities. You are my youngest brother, and I have always been fond of you. Just lay your sweet hands in mine and trust to me."

"It wouldn't do," says William; "it would kill my self-respect. I would rather have $50 a month at my own disposal than $500 dribbled out to me for the asking."

"I am disappointed in you, brother," said the kind widower. "I had thought that there was such a beautiful fraternal relation between us that you would be above caring which of us held the money. Mary didn't mind."

"Are you so sure of that?" said the bachelor brother, thoughtfully.

How many men are "sure of that?"—Frances Howard.

**Accepting the Inevitable.**

"Abby, Abby, they're a comin'!"
"Who's a comin'? What's to do?"
O, the crinolines of fashion.
And we'll have to wear 'em, too!"

The announcement that hoop skirts are again to be a part of the feminine apparel, is met with expressions of horror by the American public, but with the recent inauguration of Democratic officials, and the possibility of a cholera epidemic hanging gloomily over our nation for months past, the public mind has become hardened to distress, and it is to be hoped that a panic will not ensue.

We are optimist enough to presume that the foundation pillars of this government are staunch enough to withstand the pressure of even hoopskirts. In the language of a statesman, uttered in perilous times, which had power once to quell a mob, we repeat: "Fashion reigns supreme, but the government at Washington still lives!"

It is natural for woman to indulge in the frivolities of fashion. She is apt to shut her eyes against the suggestion of a sensible apparel, and listen to the song of hoopskirts until she is transformed into the veritable image of a perambulating circus tent.

Are we, as men, disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not woman arrayed as the angelic creature she desires so much to be, but as a mere feminine nucleus surrounded by the abomination of crinoline, having ears, hear nothing from the lips of womankind but what is echoed from the throat of fashion? For our part, whatever anguish of spirit and depletion of exchequer it may cost, we are willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it.

Gentlemen may cry "give us more room," and seek by persuasion to prevent the territorial expansion of women's dubbidoxery, but in vain. The rage has actually begun! The next train that sweeps from the city will bring to our eyes the sight of uncontrollable sea of billowy crinoline! The environments of female gracefulness are already forged! Their clankink may be heard on the streets of Paris! Hoop skirts are inevitable; and let them come! I repeat it, let them come!—Humphrey Krash.

The Household would like to hear from this correspondent about the allowance question.

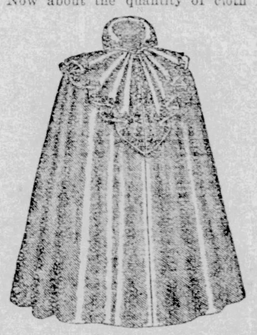
### ABOUT SPRING WRAPS

**And a Suit to Wear to the World's Fair This Summer.**

In the article of two weeks ago about spring fashions, enough was given to enable any one to know in a general way how to have dresses made for the spring and summer. A correspondent, however, writes for further information, also regarding wraps.

First, I want to say to her that her light gray cloth will be very pretty for a traveling and World's Fair suit. In next week's "Chat" will be additional hints in regard to such a costume. Have the skirt made to clear the ground entirely; trim it with rows of Hercules braid, or leave it perfectly plain. A plain waist, buttoned up in front, and then a cape similar to the illustration, will complete a pretty suit.

Now about the quantity of cloth for



such a suit. It will take seven yards of goods that are 44 inches wide for the dress, and two and three-fourths yards for a full cape, with collar. If a cape is made with a yoke of velvet, then one and seven-eighths will do, and three-quarters of a yard of velvet twenty

inches wide. If the cloth is 54 inches wide, then five yards and a half will be ample for this dress, and two and three-eighths yards for the cape. Of course you can calculate other widths accordingly.

If the capes are made of broadcloth they do not need lining, and the edge is cut smoothly and left without other finish. If lighter material is used, they should be lined with silk, or, if that is too expensive, with the imitation satin that comes in delicate colors.

A pretty hat to match will complete the suit. I say hat, for these we are assured are to be worn far more than bonnets by ladies of all ages. For the suit above, a gray straw trimmed with gray velvet or soft ribbon and a bunch of violets, would be refined and pretty. It must be remembered that gray is not becoming to everybody, and a color should be chosen to brighten it up that will relieve any deadening effect.

In the April Delineator will be found illustrations of many different kinds of capes, as well as other outside wraps.

### WANTS TO KNOW

**And Tells Some Things Which Others Ask About.**

Should a young lady receiving a letter from a young man, whether a relative or not, with the request that she reply to it, express in her answer a desire that he write again, and may she say that his letter gave her pleasure?—Amanda.

A young lady is by no means obliged to answer a letter from a young man, even though he "requests a reply," unless she thinks it will be expedient for her to correspond with him. If she does, circumstances must decide whether she shall ask a continuance of his letters, and if his letter gave her pleasure, she is at liberty to make him happy by telling him so. It is not advisable for a young lady to open, or carry on a correspondence with a young man, without the knowledge and consent of her parents, or guardian.—Ed.

North Adams writes that she has suffered with rheumatism for six years, and wishes to know of the editor if she can recommend a certain specialist as being reliable, and as producing permanent cures." We do not know anything, personally, of the doctor to whom she refers, only what is advertised in the papers. This answer will apply to others who have written for similar information, regarding this and other persons who advertise in The Blade. —Ed.

N. Bruce:—The trouble you mention is probably caused by some weakness that could be cured if you would apply to a good physician.—Ed.

**Inquiries.**

Will some one please explain the crocheting abbreviations, how the single crochet is made and double ch, etc.—Fannie.

What is the name of the poem in which are found these lines:

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

Who is the author of the poem.—School Girl.

Will some one send a remedy, or cure, for dandruff?—Arizona Bachelor.

Will some one tell me what preparation could be used for marking glazed chinaware, so that the marking would not come off when water is applied?—M. A. M.

Will some one give directions for making a hammock out of twine?—E. R.

Will "A Reader of The Blade" accept the thanks of the editor of the Household, for the pretty Easter card received?

**Answers.**

Bernice:—Have you tried wearing felt shoes? I find them an excellent thing for cold feet.

Elsie:—How do you think it would seem if at 40 one had a husband 80 years old? The difference in years would seem greater then, would it not?—Thankful Polly.

To the girl who is an orphan and wants to know how she can earn a living, I would say that if she could find some private family who wants a girl, and say there it would be much better than going into the city to work in a store or shop. There are many women who would be glad to give a girl a good home and wages if they knew they could depend on her to stay with them.

### SOME EARLY VEGETABLES.

**This Time It Is the Cabbage Which Takes Our Attention.**

"You may break, you may ruin the vase,
If you will;
But the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still."

Byron said, "roses," but it is more than probable that this sentimental young poet had come home and found that the family were having "boiled dinner," or, as it used to be called, a "boiled dish for dinner," and that the all-prevading, long-contriving smell of the cabbage was his inspiration for the poem from which we quote, and from his day to the present time, this peculiar

quality prevents many people from cooking the vegetable that they like very well, and the remembrance of which they can endure for a few days, but which gives such a boarding-house welcome to any one coming in from the fresh air. It meets you with the fervor of an old friend, as you step into the hall; it stays with you while you are in the house, and some of it seems loth to leave you when you go, and will require a walk in a brisk wind to entirely clear your garments of its clinging tenderness.

But for all of this friendliness, the cabbage has some very aristocratic relations. The stately Palmetto, sometimes used as a type of the Southern chivalry in ante-bellum times, is only, a cabbage palm, the terminal bud of which is cooked and eaten as is common cabbage.

Another variety of cabbage, one that is entirely the product of cultivation, and which was accorded a place of honor at the feasts of the Greeks and Romans, is the cauliflower. The leaves of this are not eaten, as with the common varities, but only the flower-buds and stalks. Young cabbage plants, pulled for use when but a few inches high, are dignified by the name of collards, and as such, often appear on dinner menus, to the mystification of the people who know all about them under another name.

Possibly the odor from cooking cabbage is bad enough, but its indigestibility is very much against it, for we have very good authority for the statement that it requires 4 1-2 hours for the proper digestion of boiled cabbage; 2 1-2 for raw cabbage, and but 2 hours if we use vinegar with our raw cabbage.

**Scalloped Cabbage.**

Wash and chop coarsely, 1-2 head of cabbage, put into a kettle of boiling, salted water and cook for 20 minutes, then drain in a colander. Put 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in a sauce-pan; when melted, stir into it 2 level tablespoonfuls of flour; add 1 pt. of milk, and stir constantly until it boils, then add 4 hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine; 1 teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Put the cabbage in a baking dish, pour over it the sauce, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake in a quick oven 15 minutes.

**Cold Slaw.**

To 1 qt. of cut cabbage, use 1-2 cupful of cream, (either sweet or sour), 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 1 tablespoonful of butter and a little pepper. Put the vingar on to boil, add the beaten eggs to the cream and butter, and stir these into the boiling vinegar till the butter is melted and the whole mass smooth and creamy; add the pepper and salt and pour, while hot, over the cabbage. When cold, it is ready for use.

**Boiled Cauliflower.**

Pick off the outer leaves and cut the stem close to the flowerets. After washing carefully, let it soak, with head downward, in cold water, for 1 hour. Tie in a piece of cheese cloth, or netting, and stand it in a kettle of boiling water, to which 1 teaspoonful of salt has been added, and cook for 20 or 30 minutes. When done, lift it carefully from the water, remove the cloth, stand the cauliflower in a round, deep dish, and serve with cream-sauce poured over it.

### IN THE GENTLE SPRING TIME

**Woman's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Dress.**

Toques are again very popular abroad. The smaller they are the smarter the appearance, as they are worn far back on the head, resting on the inevitable penny bun coil. This headgear naturally results in the display of a good deal of front hair, over which a veil requires judicious arrangement. It should either be secured with a drawstring, running the entire width, or the immediate center should be gathered and fastened with a small brooch or fancy pin.

* * *

Velvet is becoming more and more fashionable. Its use is not confined now to the sleeves of our dresses alone. The newest costumes prepared are arranged with cloth skirt of gray, fawn, or light brown shade, and a jacket of velvet of darker tone, trimmed with fur. No combination is richer, more handsome, or more becoming than velvet and fur.

* * *

The question of "tartan or no tartan" seems to have been decided—at all events, for the present moment—in favor of the Scotch check. Tartan velvet is being used extensively for blouses, as well as soft silks, made with deep belts and buckles in the center of the front, six or seven inches deep.

* * *

Corduroy blouses are being made after the Norfolk jacket pattern and with gathered yokes, and are warm and comfortable wear. It is quite easy to trim a dress now, and you cannot do wrong with a bolero jacket, which is to be bought in guipure made in every kind of Oriental colored tinsel thread; and these have this merit, that they seem to assimilate in tint with almost any material with which they are placed. The open jacket creates a demand for waistcoats and shirts of all kinds, and the newest idea in waistcoats is for them to fasten at the back, presenting an unbroken surface in front, and to be made of that charming new material known as double, which appears to be quilted in perpendicular lines. The colorings are exceedingly good, whether plain or shot.

* * *

"Zibeline" is the latest cloth out; it is soft and warm and light in texture and is a kind of silken hairy twilled flannel that may be had in every color. It will probably be employed largely for early spring costumes, and, trimmed with velvet or bias folds and revers of satin, will make very neat and at the same time smart little day gowns.

* * *

The word "bell" in connection with the new-fashioned "godet" skirts seems to be something of a misnomer, their real shape seen from the front resembling far more strikingly a funnel or a sugar loaf. They are skin-fitting at the waist, gradually widen out as they descend to the feet, the "godets" springing from the sides and back. The new-fashioned stuff called crinoline is a kind of very fine alpaca, woven with "crin" or horse hair, it is not very stiff, is thin, and is made to weigh as light as possible. This is used to support the skirts under the silken lining, and is also employed to give the voluminous and bouffant effect to the picture sleeves we all admire and wear despite their being incommodious. Without a doubt "crinoline" will play a prominent part in spring dresses, and although it will certainly add slightly to their weight, they will sit so admirably that not one dissenting voice among young women will be raised against an extra ounce or two.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER

### A MEETING OF GREAT INTEREST

**May Wright Sewell in the Great Metropolis—What New York Women Think of the International Congress of Women.**

Editor of the Household:—On a cold and blustering afternoon in the middle of March, when the north wind swept down Broadway, carrying dust, straw and scraps of paper against the few pedestrians who were brave enough to be out on such a day, many ladies might have been seen making their way from various directions toward the entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel.

They were all well-known women, members of such exclusive organizations as the Nineteenth Century club, or the Wednesday Afternoon clubs, and many of them wore upon their cloaks the big jewel-studded S, which only a member of famous Sorosis can display. They had braved the inclement weather in order to have the pleasure of hearing the president of the National Woman's Congress and chairman of the International Woman's Congress, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, tell of the plans for the great woman's meeting that is to be held in Chicago in May.

The readers of The Blade have already had an interesting account of this congress given them by the editor of the Household, but for this very reason they may like to know how New York women are regarding the scheme.

In general, it may be said that our great metropolis has not yet recovered from its disappointment at not being the place selected for the World's Fair. New York is really very jealous of its only rival, and the papers are full of acrid paragraphs predicting the complete failure of the Exposition or telling how "Chicago is claiming the earth, and getting it, too." Hardly a day passes without an extended and gleeful account of some aggrieved merchant who will not send his fine exhibit to the Fair because he has not been treated justly by the managers.

But there was none of that exasperating air of superiority of "I told you so" among the ladies who formed Mrs. Sewall's interested and enthusiastic

audience. They gladly listened for nearly two hours while she gave them a detailed account of the great undertaking upon which Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin and herself are so much engaged that for months they have given up all of their time to it, and journied hither and thither to perfect their arrangements.

Last summer Mrs. Sewall went to Europe to excite the interest of foreign councils, and she has now made this flying trip to New York to secure more patronesses for the international congress and to form a committee of prominent women who will welcome the foreign delegates when they land upon our shore, and make them feel less like forlorn strangers in a strange land.

Although the government has given the art palace in which the congress is to be held, free of rent, and will pay for all printing that may be required previous to the great event, there are other expenses to be met, particularly those of entertaining the distinguished women from other countries, and several ladies responded to Mrs. Sewall's suggestion that they should be put on the patrons' list by the payment of $100.

It is unfortunate that the Woman's Congress takes place so early in May for Chicago will undoubtedly be cold at that time, and what is worse, there is no way provided for heating the exposition buildings. Every one seems to be divided between a fear of cholera later in the season and of cold weather and chaotic exhibits in May. The Woman's Congress will certainly be one of the most interesting features of the Fair, but a great many people will have to give up the pleasure of attending its sessions on account of its early date, which cannot be changed because the Art Palace is engaged for all kinds of meetings and congresses.

Mrs. Sewall seemed to take great satisfaction in telling the ladies that not all but two of the congresses women would take part. The two that excludе the fair sex from their platforms are the Bankers' and the Commercial congresses. Doubtless when they next convene, women will be asked to make addresses and to lend their presence to the assembly of black coats and uncovered heads, for it was just last week that a woman was elected president of a Texas bank and we all know any number of women who are engaged in carrying on successful commercial enterprises.

However, if any of my readers is a fervent believer in woman's equal rights she need not take up the cudgels on account of these two slights, for in the Woman's congress men are to play a very unimportant part. The final sessions will be religious services conducted only by regularly ordained women and in the evening, what women have contributed to the music of the world will be demonstrated in a sacred concert. All of the selections given will be those which women have composed and all of the performers will be women with the exception of four. These men will be admitted because their voices will necessarily add greatly to the musical effect, but they will be selected not only with reference to their vocal ability, but also with reference to their upright character. "And won't those four men feel honored?" Mrs. Sewall was saying, when she was suddenly interrupted by a woman's voice from the back part of the room.

"This window is open and we cannot here what is said on account of the noise in the streets. Besides we are almost freezing."

"Won't some one put down the window?" Mrs. Sewall asked.

Not one of the women who occupied chairs near the offending draught of cold air, moved, and there was an embarrassing silence.

"Is there a gentleman present?" questioned the speaker, and immediately two reporters started forward. A grey-haired man made his way through the rows of helpless women near the window, and quickly closed it.

"There are a few things which a man can still do," some audacious woman ventured to say, and then as the absurdity of the situation dawned upon them, everybody laughed. Mrs. Sewall was equal to the occasion, however, and won applause by cordially inviting the gallant gentleman to attend every session of the Women's Congress.

At the close of the address there was an informal reception, where every one told every other one her plans for going to Chicago. Many had never been farther West than Philadelphia, and appeared to dread the trip to the World's Fair more than one in Europe.

One of Mrs. Sewall's errands in New York was to see what railway rates would be given. Thus far 20 per cent off was the greatest reduction she had been able to obtain from any road "until," said the different managers, "we find that the people will not go at that price."

Several excursions have already been organized among them, that of the W. C. T. U. The King's Daughters have also made very satisfactory arrangements. Once a week during the entire fair, and twice a week if desirable, a special train will leave New York for Chicago. The cost for the round trip, including trunk transportation, sleeping car, services of a chaperon upon the train, and board and lodging at a first class hotel for ten days, will be only $77. Without board the expense will be but $50. R. B. WYLLYSS.

March 21, 1893.

THAT GREASE SPOT.

How did it come there? Or, to ask a more important question, "What will remove it?" This very day stop at the grocer's and get a cake of IVORY SOAP. Don't be afraid of the cloth! Ivory is different from every other soap manufactured and can be used on any cloth safely.

Now rub well, using flannel and hot water. If it is obstinate, employ a nail brush.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

### A Difficult Spring.

Little Miss Prudence Penelope Price,
Uncommonly prim, and extremely precise,
Sat down without warning quite hard on the ice,
And oh! how she blushed
As every one rushed
To assist her again to her feet.
But she said with a smile very sweet,
'Altho' I have spread
My aunt's feather bed
On the floor while I practiced reclining with grace,
I find it a tax
To really relax
My muscles in such a conspicuous place.
Perhaps when I've practiced in all kinds of weathers
I shall sit on the ice as if it were feathers."
A difficult thing for one so precise!
But every one said, "How exceedingly nice
Of little Miss Prudence Penelope Price!"
—Youth's Companion.

### THE LATE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE LITTLE DOG.

She was only a little cur, of no breed whatever, but most affectionately true, and beloved of the two ladies who had brought her with them for change of air from Karlsruhe to Baden-Baden.

In the beautiful Lichtenthaler Allee she delighted to frisk about while her mistresses sat busy with their knitting and there it was that one morning she made the acquaintance of the great and good old German Emperor, William I., who, after drinking the waters, was

enjoying a short stroll beneath the trees. She bounded forward immediately upon perceiving the royal presence, for she was of a remarkably discerning nature, and with the ball of worsted in her mouth, which one of the ladies had awkwardly allowed to fall upon the ground, she leaped upon him, and in her excitement somehow managed to entwine the same and twist the threads of wool around the legs of his imperial majesty.

The ladies were naturally in great consternation, but to their relief the emperor speedily released himself, exclaiming at the same time: "No, my little rascal, you wish to ensnare me, do you?"

But from that time, whenever he met her, the dog was always noticed and caressed by the emperor, and later on he was the means of saving her humble little life.

It happened one afternoon that some young fellows, calling themselves gentlemen—there were English among them—got possession of little Aime, who, in her innocence, was ready to make friends and these brutes, for the pleasure of seeing her drown, threw her into the river Cos, and amused themselves by pelting her with stones each time she tried to place a foot upon the shore. A brave little dog, she strove hard for her life, in spite of the hopelessness of it. But help was at hand, and to the surprise and no less dismay of her cowardly persecutors, from a most unexpected quarter it came. Suddenly her piteous cries attracted the notice of the emperor, who happened to be that moment crossing the bridge, a little higher up. Quickly he appeared upon the scene, and the young men fell back abashed. Their obsequious salutes he did not acknowledge, but glancing at them with withering scorn, made his way to the water's edge and called the little dog by name, and, as almost exhausted now, she crawled forth, he lifted her up—dripping wet—into his arms, while she nestled close to him, trembling in every limb.

"My poor little friend," the emperor exclaimed, "what would they do to you? But you are quite safe now, my poor little friend."

Then, again in contemptuous silence, his imperial majesty passed the group of crestfallen young men and gave the shivering little dog to the ladies, who by this time had heard of her peril, and had rushed off to her rescue.

* * * * *

Years have gone by. The noble old emperor who did so much for Germany is dead. But his memory will never die, and it always with tears in their eyes that they tell now the story of the little dog Aime. For it was by simple acts such as these that William I. won the love and the hearts of the people he had, by grand deeds in the senate and in the camp, made great.—E. White in Our Dumb Animals.

### A Correction.

In last week's paper it was announced that the girls' especial department would be named "Just Among Ourselves." Since then the editor finds that this is the name of a department in the Ladies' Home Journal, and therefore can not be used. She will, therefore, substitute "The Merry-Go-Rounds," and hopes it will please the members.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE WE?

We are a long-legged, ungainly set of individuals. There are not many of us, but we are scattered all over the earth's surface. One of our relations is a native of the greater part of the Old World, and makes occasional trips to Scandinavia. It is 3½ feet long; its body, head and neck are pure white, its wings partly black, and its bill and legs are red. Other members of the family are found in Europe, Asia and Africa, who are smaller, and whose plumage is glossy black above, and white beneath. We are seldom found in Great Britain. We have no voice, and our flesh is rank and unfit to eat; this fact, and the superstition that we bring good luck, preserves our lives, so that we sometimes attain a remarkable age.

2.—COMPOSITE ANIMAL.

Add ¼ of a lion, 1-5 of a tiger, 1-3 of a deer, ⅛ of an elephant, 1-3 of a cat, 1-7 of a racoon, and ¼ of a deer, and have for a result

# News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

## WASHINGTON.

### LET THE TEXT BE PUBLISHED.

**Treaty Between Russia and the United States Severely Criticised.**

Washington, March 29.—No treaty that has come before the Senate in late years has secured more public attention than that which was recently concluded between the government of the czar and the United States. It has been severely criticised, and is said by its opponents to be the first stroke against the liberty of those who flee to America to escape political persecution. In the past two or three executive sessions of the Senate there has been quite a debate over the proposition to release the injunction of secrecy and permit the people to know exactly what it contains.

A resolution was introduced yesterday to remove this injunction of secrecy, but it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and that committee has not yet reported. The majority of the Senators want the matter made public, for the reason that the text of the treaty has been wrongly stated by the public prints, and then, as they claim, unjustly criticised by reason of this misinformation. The State department is also willing that the text of the treaty should go out.

### AN APPOINTEE OF CLEVELAND

**Is Not a Citizen of the United States Now.**

Washington, March 31.—A sub-committee of the Senate committee on the judiciary was engaged for a time this morning, looking into the charges that have been made by W. F. Weeks, chairman of the Indian Territory Democratic committee, against J. J. McAlester, nominated to be United States marshal for that territory. It is claimed that McAlester, by reason of his having married a Chickasaw woman, is no longer a citizen of the United States, but of the territory, and therefore, ineligible to appointment; also, that he has opposed the Democratic organization in the territory, and aided and abetted the Indians in their recent uprising, supplied them with arms and promised them money, and that he si a man of great wealth and power among the Indians, and by reason of his influence, alleged to be improperly used, is not the proper man for the place.

The charges are met by counter statements on the part of McAlester and his friends, who appeared before the committee, who say that they were only filed because it was a last resort to effect, if possible, his defeat, and that the men making them had been candidates for the place to which he was appointed.

### KANSAS DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES

**Coming to the Surface—They Desire to Bar the Populists.**

Washington, March 30.—For downright meanness your Kansas Democrat takes the cake. The Democrats of that state joined hands with the Populists to defeat the Republicans, as indeed they did in several other states, and having succeeded, they have deliberately come to Washington to protest against the Populists having any of the spoils of office which their joint labors have made accessible.

It must be conceded that for downright political meanness the Kansas Democrats are entitled to the banner. It is suggested here that they are worthy of being exhibited at the World's Fair. Three Democrats from that state have made their appearance here and unblushingly announce their intention of requesting that the Populists of their state be deprived of their share of the proceeds of the victory which they helped to win. Having succeeded in getting a Democrat, Martin, into the Senate of the United States through the operations of the Populists, they now come forward and ask that Martin's hands be tied so far as relates to his giving any offices to the Populists.

For a piece of petty political treachery this must command the admiration of every student of political rascality. The Democrats of Kansas had no more show of carrying that state or electing a Senator, except with the co-operation of the Populists, than they had of lifting themselves to heaven by their bootstraps, and for them now to come to the front and demand of Mr. Cleveland, after the Populists helped them to carry the state and elect a Senator to the Senate of the United States, that he shall refuse to let that Senator have any voice about the selection of men for offices, would be amusing, if it were not for its brazen meanness. Here is the way Lawyer Overmeyer puts their case:

"The situation in Kansas under Populist domination would not be so bad, if it were not for their secret rociables. They have a sort of wheel within a wheel—a secret organization within the chief party, with signs, grips, passwords, and so on, all complete. You cannot argue with men who are bound by oath. It is little use to invite to public discussion those who have been told in lodgerooms to keep away. They will not come, and would not listen if they did come. They read only their own books and pamphlets. Ignatius Donnelly's 'Caesar's Column' is their Bible. Their military organization is based upon the plan set forth in that book. The first of these companies was formed at Scandia, in Northwestern Kansas, the very hot-bed of socialism, but they have spread rapidly and now the state is seamed and honeycombed with them. Upon the decision of Mr. Cleveland as to whether or not Mr. Martin shall be allowed to name pseudo Democrats for office will hinge the fate of the party in Colorado, Nebraska and other states which cast their electoral votes for Weaver. We are making in effect a test case. All of these commonwealths are interested, but not one of them has at stake so much as Kansas."

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.


### WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

**President Cleveland Has Come to That Conclusion.**

Washington, March 30.—To a few Congressmen who have talked with him on the subject, Mr. Cleveland has intimated that he will call an extra session of Congress to dispose of the tariff question. No definite time has been set, but the session will begin either in September or October. Beyond the decision to call the extra session, no details for the consideration of Congress have been arranged, and the subject has progressed no farther than the determination to have Congress meet in one or the other of the months named.

Mr. Cleveland, it is said, was led to call the session by the Republican defeat of 1890, following so close on the enactment of the McKinley tariff law. He believes that a fair test of the new tariff law can't be had in a few months, and therefore has deemed it wise to have Congress assemble two or three months earlier than usual.

**Nominations.**

Washington, March 30.—The President to-day sent in the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chile; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, now secretary of legation at Japan, to Japan.

To be consuls of the United States: I. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephen, of Illinois, to Annberg; Wm. T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claud Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

Interior—John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned.

Justice—Lawrence Maxwell, jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Chas. H. Aldrich, resigned; John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general vice Geo. H. Shields, resigned.

Washington, March 30.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to-day appointed 188 fourth class postmasters, and of this number 85 were to fill vacancies caused by removals. The largest number appointed from any one state was 45 in Indiana, which involved eleven removals. In Kentucky there were 24 appointments and six removals. In Vermont there were 20 appointments and ten removals. In West Virginia, fourteen appointments and eleven removals, and in Wisconsin ten appointments and five removals.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Herman Kretz, of Pennsylvania, appointment clerk of the Treasury department, vice Gen. McCauley, resigned. Mr. Kertz was chief of the mail division of the Treasury during Secretary Manning's and Secretary Fairchild's administrations. He will assume charge April 1.

Washington, April 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the Treasury, vice John H. Gear, resigned; James H. Eckels to be comptroller of the currency; James F. Meline, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant treasurer of the United States; Stobo Farro, of South Carolina, to be second auditor of the Treasury; John Brawley, of Pennsylvania, to be auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice department; James Wylie to be deputy fifth auditor of the Treasury; Dudley O. Watson, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Michigan.

### A BIG DAY FOR MAXWELL.

**Over a Hundred Fourth-Class Postmasters Named.**

Washington, April 3.—(Special.)—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to-day appointed one hundred and eight fourth class postmasters, which involved twenty-seven removals. The largest number given to any state was to Illinois, which received eighteen. Ohio received three. They are as follows: A. Bobben, of Gurley, Marion county, to succeed G. Hageman, resigned; N. L. Besanson, of Portage, Wood county, to succeed J. C. Friend, resigned; F. Kuosco, of Wauseg, Fulton county, to succeed E. C. Sindel, resigned.

### OWEN'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

**Headsman Maxwell Keeps Up His Record.**

Washington, March 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Herman Stump, of Maryland, to be superintendent of immigration, vice Wm. D. Owen, resigned.

Washington, March 29.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell to-day appointed 49 fourth class postmasters. All but thirteen of these involve removals.

### CONGRESSMEN NOT PLEASED.

**Too Many Rules in Vogue at the White House.**

Washington, March 29.—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock yesterday, and thus shut off many visitors waiting to see the President.

"There are too many rules around here, anyhow," growled a Western Congressman when the hour of 11 o'clock arrived and found him still hanging on to the fringe of the crowd. "We can't see the President at all on Monday, we are limited to one hour on Tuesday and Friday, consequently when opportunity is given to get at him there is such a mob gathered to take advantage of it that a man with a retiring soul can't get within sound of his voice. This ungnified seremdo after office is disgraceful. Come on, boys, we'll have to give it up for to-day, but we will try it again to-morrow," said he, and his retainers filed out.

**A Pension Ruling.**

Washington, April 1.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the ground of new disabilities, in which he overruled the action of the commissioner of pensions in allowing an attorney's fee of $10. The claim for increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the assistant secretary held that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only $2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

**Will Come to Naught.**

Washington, March 31.—A Republican senator who stands high in the party councils said to-day that the proposed senatorial investigations of private characters and the reorganization scheme would come to nothing this session. They could not be considered while the contested seats are under discussion, and when that subject is disposed of the Senate will probably adjourn, as a quorum would otherwise disappear within two days after the President notifies the body that he has no further business to present to it.

**For the Senate.**

Washington, April 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) presented petitions bearing on Ady's claim to Martin's seat, and a resolution touching senatorial elections.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) presented remonstrance against government acquisition of the Central Pacific railroad. The case of Lee Mantle was then taken up and Mr. Turpie (Dem. Ind.) addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee on privileges and elections.

**The Cherokee Strip.**

Washington, April 1.—Although the regulations which will govern in the opening of the Cherokee strip have not been perfected, yet it can be stated now that they will be prepared so as to prevent the possibility of any advantage being obtained by those who rush upon the strip before it is legally opened by executive proclamation. A system is being perfected by Secretary Smith, which will entirely do away with the priority resulting from physical seizure.

### TROUBLE AHEAD FOR CLEVELAND

**The Administration Family Does Not Agree.**

Washington, April 3.—There is considerable trouble ahead for the new administration. It is nearing the rocks of discord.

There are very distinct and alarming rumblings of discontent among the members of Mr. Cleveland's official household. As yet there has been no open breach between the President and any member of the Cabinet. The situation is not so bad as that, but it is bad enough, coming, as it does, at the very opening of the new administration. The trouble had been caused by Mr. Cleveland's determination to take individual charge and direction of every branch of the government.

Men like John G. Carlisle and Walter G. Gresham do not like this. Both men were averse to accepting a Cabinet position, and were only persuaded to do so after much urging on the part of Mr. Cleveland and his friends. They realize that their names and reputations give strength to the administration, and their only purpose in undertaking the four years of hard work which falls to every man who becomes the head of the State or head of the Treasury department, was a patriotic one.

Friends of both these gentlemen tell me they had quite decided views as to the policy they should pursue in directing these two important branches of the government. The very broad intimation, therefore, that has been given them by Mr. Cleveland that he desired to be consulted in all matters before any action was taken, has both surprised and pained them.

**Regret Their Acceptance.**

Neither official has referred to the matter in any way, except to their most intimate friends, and then only in a guarded way. But these most intimate friends have not been so guarded, and to this is due the general impression here in Washington that the two leading members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet have already come to regret the acceptance of their new positions.

But that is not all. President Cleveland has not only undertaken the control of the policy of each Cabinet officer with regard to his department, but he has also determined to control all appointments except those under $800 per annum. In every instance, however, where any one of the secretaries desired to make a personal appointment Mr. Cleveland has readily acquiesced. But the fact that they were obliged to secure such appointment as a favor from the Chief Executive is what has annoyed the Cabinet ministers and sown the seeds of discontent. Heretofore Cabinet ministers have been given more latitude by the President, and quite naturally the members of the present Cabinet upon assuming their positions deemed appointments in their departments to be at their disposal.

These are only instances, but show quite clearly that the President is determined to run the administration single-handed, using the members of his Cabinet simply as instruments to carry out his will.

**Jealous of Lamont.**

There is still another source of annoyance to members of the Cabinet, particularly to Secretary Gresham and Secretary Carlisle. It is the unusual powers given by Mr. Cleveland to Col. Lamont. Heretofore the portfolio of war has not been regarded as by any means the most important, but there can be no doubt that its present head will have more influence than all the rest of the Cabinet combined.

A good illustration of this feeling was told me to-day. An intimate lady friend called on Mrs. Carlisle in search of employment. She wanted a clerkship in the Treasury department, and felt that if any one could secure one Mrs. Carlisle could. Mrs. Carlisle told her: "I am sorry, but it cannot be done. Mr. Carlisle has no places except those with very small salaries attached to his disposal. All appointments are made from the White House. In fact, I may say that John is nothing more than one of the President's clerks. If it were to be done over again, I can assure you that John would remain in the Senate."

### CASES AND COUNTER CASES

**Sent to the Senate and to Parliament —Claims of the United States.**

Washington, March 31.—The cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty to arbitrate the Bering sea difficulties, between the two countries were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate yesterday and to the house of parliament in London.

Briefly stated, the case of the United States is that all the rights of Russia in respect to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty.

That the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaskan seal herd as to justify the employment by that nation upon the high seas of such means as are necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States, and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain by the payment of the amount of the losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be just.

**Great Britain's Case.**

The case of Great Britain, on the other hand, is that Bering sea is an open sea, in which all nations have the right to fish. That on the purchase and acquisition of Alaska by the United States in the year 1867, the United States were fully aware and recognized that the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters adjacent to their newly-acquired territory existed in their full natural state unimpaired and unlimited by any treaty or bargain whatever.

That from the year 1867 down to the year 1886 the United States, while they lawfully and properly controlled and legislated for the shores and territorial waters of the nominally acquired territory, did not attempt to restrict or interfere with the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of Bering sea or parts of the Pacific ocean.

That Great Britain throughout has been favorably disposed to the adoption of general measures of control of the fur seal fisheries, should these be found to be necessary, or desirable, with a view to the protection of the fur-seals, provided that such measures be equitable and framed on just grounds of common interest, and that the adhesion of other powers be secured, as a guarantee of their continued and impartial execution. In the counter case the counsel for Great Britain treat the property claims set up by the United States as irrelevant. Both parties file claims for damages.

### OBJECT TO THE ALLOWANCES.

**Bering Sea Commission Getting Too Much Money.**

Washington, April 1.—Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle have been looking into the expenditures of the Bering sea commission, and it will not be surprising if the conclusion is reached that some of the allowances are extravagant, and should be discontinued. These allowances were made by John W. Foster while he was secretary of State. It appears that everybody connected with the commission from the stenographers down have been given very liberal allowances, which the officials of this administration include under the head of useless extravagance.

There are, it is said, eight or ten officers connected with the commission who are receiving more than double pay by drawing from $6 to $15 per day in addition to their regular salaries, which range from $1,500 to $3,500 per annum. One of the witnesses, it is stated, has been allowed $15 a day as an expert, and another witness something like that amount for services which can not be expert, for the reason that he has no expert knowledge of the subject to be considered. The arbitrators number, of all ranks and occupations, fifteen persons, including two stenographers, and they are to be paid out of a fund appropriated for the purpose.

The rumors of these expenditures have made quite a stir in the department and some interesting developments are expected.

### PROTESTING AGAINST JUDD.

**He May Not be Received at the Austrian Capital.**

Washington April 3.—Cable messages from Vienna stating that the anti-semtic organizations and other bodies in that city are vigorously protesting against the reception of Mr. Max Judd, of Missouri, a citizen of the United States, and a native of Austria, nominated and confirmed as consul general to Vienna, have necessarily recalled the Keilly incident of Mr. Cleveland's previous administration, in connection with that same country.

The anti-semitic feeling, it will be recollected, played an important part in the refusal of Austria to receive Minister Keilly, and resulted in the practical suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries for over a year.

In view of the Keilly episode, it is being asked whether the selection of a Hebrew citizen of the United States for the important position of consul general in Vienna was intended to renew the former cause of discussion, or whether it was merely an accident.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### DREADED CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

**Plunges Eastern Europe Into Gloom —The Plague Securing a Foothold.**

London, April 3.—The Easter vacation begun in the shadow of the approaching cholera epidemic. In Russia the authorities have been forced to acknowledge the presence of the disease in several cities and provinces, which, according to former official reports, have been unafflicted since December 1.

German and Austrian physicians returning from tours of the provinces in question, however, state that there has not been a day since last June when there was the slightest evidence that the cholera was suppressed in any government south of St. Petersburg. In fourteen governments of southern, southeastern, eastern and northeastern Russia the deaths have been numbered by the score every week for the last six months.

These governments include within their boundaries most of the black earth region, the lands which are known as the granary of Russia. Hence the horrors of epidemic has been added the appalling prospect of a return of the famine, with typhus and other fevers in its wake. An examination of the manner in which Europe has been lulled into a feeling of comparative security by false official reports is found in the recent conditions in the government of Podolia. The authorities have maintained persistently that Podolia was entitled to a clean bill of health.

**Deplorable Results.**

Three Buda Pesth physicians, who have just returned from the government which they visited in a semi-official capacity, report that the number of deaths from cholera in January was between three and four hundred, and in February somewhat more than six hundred. The deplorable results of the Russian system of deception in health reports have become suddenly apparent. In eight Galician villages near the Russian frontier the cholera has already shown itself, and in four more suspicious cases of choleraic diseases have been isolated.

All twelve villages have been frequented during the winter by Russian peasants, who cross the border to work in the Galician forests. The slightness of the watch on the border had been relaxed in view of the untrustworthy assurances of the Russian authorities, and therefore these men from infested districts found little difficulty in their migration. This would never have been permitted had the fact of the continued spread of the disease been known.

The latest advices from east Prussia indicate that even the vigilant Germans were deceived by the false assurances of Russia, and had abated the severity of the precautions prescribed by the Berlin sanitary officials. Two villages near Thorn are believed to be infected. In Thorn two suspicious cases have been isolated. Bulgaria also is in danger, for two cases of cholera were discovered in Rutschuk on Wednesday. Eminent physicians in Vienna and Berlin are already prophesying that within four weeks all central Europe will be obliged to revive the active campaign of last summer against the epidemic.

**Friedrichsruhe Pilgrims.**

The number of pilgrims to Friedrichsruhe has been greatly increased in consequence of such utterances from the platform and in the newspapers. That Prince Bismarck has not lost his hold upon more conspicuous Germans is shown by the list of small sovereigns who have telegraphed to him to-day their congratulations. Among them are the king of Saxony, the grand duke of Saxe-Wiemar, the grand duke of Baden and Prince Luithold, of Bavaria. Dispatches were received at Friedrichsruhe last evening from Crispi, Kalnoky, Rudini, Salisbury, Dom, Gregs and Alexander III, and scores have been received to-day from others of national reputation in Switzerland, Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, after congratulating Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, upon his betrothal to Marie Louise, daughter of the duke of Parma, has further shown his amiability toward Balkan potentates by inviting King Alexander, of Servia, to pass two weeks in Constantinople.

The worst crime recorded in Austria since the notorious Schneider murders was committed on Thursday night in Seabruce Glica. A villa occupied by two families of six persons each was entered by eight burglars, every inmate murdered, all portable property of high value stolen, and fire set to the house. None of the murderers have been arrested.

### RUSSIA MAKES A PROPOSAL

**Regarding the Seal Fishing Ground in Bering Sea.**

London, April 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: The Russian government have proposed as a temporary arrangement with Great Britain in the Bering Sea matter a ten mile limit of the mainland coast and 30 miles off the Commander and Robin islands. The Russan authorities declare that the takings of the captured British sealers comprised 92 per centage females and 40 per centage males and 5 per cent doubtful.

Russia complains that the dispute between Great Britain and the United States has driven all the foreign sealers to the Russian side of the Bering Sea, thus causing a decrease of the Russian company's catch from 30,000 in 1891 to 20,000 in 1892. It is satisfying to know that the negotiations between England and Russia on this question are most friendly. The relations of the two governments were never more amicable.

### MELINE AND DUPUY FAIL.

**To Whom Now Will Carnot Assign the Task?**

Paris, April 4.—M. Charles Dupuy, who undertook yesterday to form a ministry, has informed President Carnot that he must abandon the attempt, for the reason that M. Paul Louis Peytral, Radical deputy from Bouches du Rhone, who was minister of finance in 1888, had declined to accept the ministry of finance. Peytral had made it a condition of his acceptance of the finance ministry that M. Edouard Lockroy, deputy from the Seine and husband of the widow of Charles Hugo, should be appointed minister of commerce. Lockroy has an excellent record as a brave soldier, and was minister of commerce in 1888, and minister of public instruction and fine arts under the premiership of M. Floquet in 1888. M. Dupuy, however, has been unable to include M. Lockroy in the Cabinet because he is too radical. Hence the statement which M. Dupuy has made to President Carnot that he must abandon the attempt to form a ministry.

### REV. THOS. SPURGEON CALLED.

**Probable Permanent Pastor of London Tabernacle.**

London, March 30.—A special meeting has been held at the tabernacle church to take steps toward deciding upon a permanent pastor. The principal candidates have been the Rev. Arthur Pierson, of Philadelphia; the Rev. James Spurgeon, brother of the late Charles Spurgeon, and the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late Charles Spurgeon.

The resignation of the Rev. James Spurgeon from his temporary pastorate was accepted, and the meeting passed by a majority of 2,000, a resolution that the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon be invited to officiate in the pulpit for one year.

## HAWAII.

**The Uncertainty Having a Depressing Effect at Honolulu—Rumor that Japan Wants the Islands—Leagues Forming.**

San Francisco, March 29.—Correspondence of the Associated Press:

Honolulu, March 26.—The uncertainty which prevails as to the probable fate of the islands, so far as the question of annexation to the United States is concerned, is having a depressing effect here, not only upon the general trade but on the morals of the people, and a feeling of unrest has arisen, but will require more than empty conjectures to still. The inauguration of a new party, the Hawaiian Patriotic League, last week, having for its object the avowed purpose of maintaining as far as possible the autonomy of the country, shows how the opposition to annexation grows with delay.

The officers and many of the members of the league were not at first strongly against the prospect of government from Washington, but the dispatches in American newspapers received here telling the apparent doubt existing in the minds of some of the people of the United States as to the justness of accepting the proposals of the provisional government, is having its effect on the minds of the native Hawaiians who are naturally prone to change.

Even royalists openly state that the public sentiment in the United States is changing in their favor through the representations of Neumann and Prince David, and they give out that the Queen confidently expects information by the steamer Australia, arriving here on the 22d instant, that her throne will be restored to her, though possibly with the conditions attached that the United States will declare a protectorate.

**Black Flag League.**

Meetings of the civil rights or the "Black Flag League," as it is popularly termed, and of the Patriotic League and native Sons of Hawaii are being reinforced by meetings of those dissatisfied with the course pursued by the provisional government in making its appointment. Almost all of these meetings have been held in secret, such open meetings as have been held relating more to the matters of organization than concerning the policy to be pursued. The Patriotic League has sent a delegation to the other islands to organize batches there after the fashion of the Civil Rights' League, from which it originally sprung, but separated on account of distrust of some of the members felt towards C. N. Ashford, vice president, and virtually head of the Civil Rights party.

The Patriotic League is proposing to admit working membership in the order all Hawaiian women over 20 years of age. The women of the islands are a factor in local politics, and are pronounced royalists. Their influence on any proposed action is expected to count for a great deal.

Col. Ashford is bitterly opposed to the disfranchisement, but he is just as firm a believer that the islands will be immediately joined to the United States if the rights of the Hawaiians are maintained. From what he observed during his eight months enforced absence in Canada and the United States, he is satisfied that the American people will not tolerate a proposition to deprive the Hawaiians of their liberties. Gen. A. S. Hartwell also holds that if the United States withdraws her protection it will force the islands either into the hands of England or Japan, "the only conditions," he said, "that would be restored. Local government will maintain its authority as long as it can, and then a proposition made to the United States if rejected by them will have to be made in sheer self-protection to Great Britain.

**England Would Make a Bargain.**

Of course it will be said that the United States would not regard English occupancy with favor, but if any estrangement between the two countries were likely, England would probably kindly consent to bargain with the United States and turn the islands over to them, making the terms also that could, but in any event this involving of the United States in more difficulties than they encounter here now. The Japanese in 1887 made a demand for suffrage, and this is one of the questions which the United States will surely have to face, and the sooner the better for us. On popular vote the twelve to fifteen thousand Japanese here would go far toward carrying the islands for their own country. I have heard that the Japanese government is encouraging suits to recover from the planters for the alleged breaking of labor contracts growing out of the overturning of the Hawaiian monarchy, which was one of the parties to the contracts, but I do not see how such suits can hold, for the reason that planters are not responsible for the alleged breaches, and secondly, they need the labor and desire to carry out their contracts."

Chief Justice Judge also thinks that Japan has designs upon the islands. He instanced the fact that the captain of the Naniwa had not called upon the provisional government, and said it was probable that if the United States abandoned its protectorate the Japanese would consider no government existed in the islands and would raise their flag.

### PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

**How It Was Celebrated at Friedrichsruhe.**

Berlin, April 3.—The 78th birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated with the usual demonstrations at Friedrichsruhe. Prince Bismarck received his visitors heartily, and showed signs of both mental and bodily vigor. Prince Bismarck delivered a lengthy speech of thanks. He dwelt on his attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question since 1848.

Prince Bismarck called for three cheers for the Kaiser, the protector of all the German races, as an expression of assent to that sentiment. In response the assemblage cheered enthusiastically, and then sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles," with great heartiness, much to the evident gratification of Prince Bismarck. The homage of these and other deputations afforded the keenest pleasure to the veteran ex-chancellor.

### CUBA RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

**The Outbreak May Come Almost Any Day.**

New York, April 3.—A key West, Florida, special to the Herald says: The work of the Cuban revolutionary party is just now attracting more than usual attention. The revolution is near at hand. Many believe that it will come within the next few days. No one places it more than two weeks in the future.

Revolutionary clubs have been formed in all sections where sympathizers of the abolitionists can be found. There are 88 clubs in the United States, six in Jamaica, one in Hayti and one in Mexico.

**Fraud in Bering Sea Papers.**

London, April 4.—The newspapers generally comment on the introduction before the court of abritration regarding Bering sea of the British counter-case, exposing the use made of mis-translations of Russian documents in the case presented by the United States. The London Standard says that sometimes the translator seems to have been under sheer carelessness, and in other places to have been mistaken, while some errors of omission and commission show deliberate falsification in favor of the contentions of the United States. As the agent of the United States had put in amended versions of the mis-translated documents, most people, the Standard continues, would suppose that no more need be said; but it is surprising to find that, after tacitly admitting some documents to be more reliable than the Mormon scriptures the United States government has refrained from modifying or withdrawing the arguments based on the garbled translations.

The British contention, the Standard adds, is that when spurious passages are expunged there does not remain an atom evidence supporting the chief American allegations. Closing, the Standard remarks that it would perhaps be futile to ask whether any responsible politician at Washington really thought that the device could beguile the representatives of Great Britain.

**Spanish Finances.**

Madrid, March 31.—A cabinet council considered the speech from the throne, to be read at the opening of the new cortez. The speech will announce that the deficit of 7,000,000 pesestas has been abolished through honest and painstaking revision of the estimates and through the opening of new sources of revenue.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### PROBABLY FROM THE NARONIC.

**Mass of Timber and Cordage Seen by an Ocean Captain.**

New York, April 3.—Interest in the mysterious fate of the White Star line freighter Naronic, was reawakened yesterday, upon the arrival of the British ship Trafalgar, of Glasgow, 62 days out from Rio de Janeiro. The Trafalgar came by way of the Delaware breakwater. The captain reported that on March 27, while in the gulf stream, he passed the floating mast of a large sized vessel. The mast was entire, and the Trafalgar passed close enough to it so that the officers determined with certainty that the timber and cordage had not been long in the water.

In shipping circles it is not thought improbable that the wreckage is from the missing Naronic. The size and shape of the mast give color to this belief, and further reports from ships sailing in the course taken by the Trafalgar, are awaited with interest. The British steamship Kolpino, from London, arrived in this port yesterday morning, and her captain reports that in latitude 40.54 N. longitude 11.38 W. he passed part of the hull of a wooden vessel, with 18 large iron knees standing eight feet out of the water. The vessel is a terrible obstruction to navigation, and a vessel coming in contact with her would almost surely founder.

### FOSSILS FROM THE BAD LANDS.

**Unique Exhibit at the Fair from the Black Hills.**

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 3.—One of the most unique exhibits at the World's Fair will be a display of remarkable fossils from the Bad Lands, near the Black Hills. It is well known that this region is richer in the relics of by-gone ages than any other part of the globe.

Prof. Marsh, the famous geologist, has gained many of his finest specimens from there. Judge T. W. Pettigrew is now making a collection of the most valuable. There will be several heads of mammoths, one being four feet in diameter, and with all the huge teeth intact. There are many fossil fish, a megalo saurus and any number of fossil bones, turtles and other specimens. Altogether the collection will comprise several hundred pieces.

### INTERESTING FIGURES ON COAL

**The United States Production and Vast Area.**

New York, April 3.—Mr. Frederick E. Saward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, has recently published his annual book of valuable information relative to coal production, prices, transportation, etc., both at home and abroad. It contains many facts of great interest, not only to the trade, but to the general public. Great Britain is credited with an output of upward of 85,000,000 gross tons per annum, while Germany produces 90,000,000 gross tons, and the United States has a yearly product of 140,000,000 gross tons. The coal area of this country is estimated at 192,000 square miles, of which 120,000 can be profitably worked at present. Its coal area is more than three times that of the rest of the world combined.

The output in the anchracite district of Pennsylvania, the largest single source of supply in the country, keeps up its proportion of the whole, shipping in 1892 38,330,320 gross tons as against 44,448,336 tons in 1891. Last year was one of the most important in the history of the anthracite coal trade. The tonnage was the largest in its history, and the price also ranged much above that of recent years.

### LOOKS LIKE TEMPORARY PEACE.

**Choctaws Agree to Let the Government Decide Their Quarrel.**

Dallas, Tex., April 4.—The News Paris, Tex., special says: Agent Bennett spent most of the day yesterday with the Choctaw militia at Goodland. Yesterday, after much pow-wowing, it was agreed that he make a full report to the interior department, and, pending a decision from them, they would disband and go home, subject to the call from their governor, in case the decision of the department was unfavorable to them. It looks as if a temporary peace had been obtained, but ugly rumors are afoot.

Some of the militia, including Capt. Durant, were arrested and brought here, for introducing whisky into the territory. They gave bond and then got to drinking. They were outspoken, and declared that it was their intention to attack Locke before to-morrow night. It was reported that a case of Winchesters was being supplied by express to Locke on the night train north. Locke had been apprised of all their threats, and is at his fort—not uneasy in the least.

### DUKE'S CIGARETTES BURNED.

**Fire Destroyed a Large Tobacco Factory in New York.**

New York, April 3.—The seven-story brick building, Nos. 709 and 711 Second avenue, with a frontage of 80 feet on East Thirty-eighth street, which was formerly occupied by the firm of W. Duke Sons & Co. as a cigarette factory, but more recently by the American Tobacco company as a manufactory of smoking and chewing tobacco, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

James B. Duke places the total loss at $400,000. This loss is wholly covered by insurance. Between 500 and 600 girls were employed in the building.

### PROPOSED RUSSIAN TREATY.

**It Ought Not to be Accepted by the United States.**

New York, April 3.—A lecture on the Russian-American treaty was delivered last night by Nicholas Aleimikoff, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian-American National league. This lecturer, who was a student at Kief, in Southern Russia, spoke of the treaty from both an American and Russian standpoint, especially of its effect in relation to political offences. The clause relating to political offences, he said, was unilateral and was of no benefit to this country but would only benefit the czar. It was not a treaty that he thought ought to be accepted.

Revolutionists had never been assassins or murderers, but had at all times been driven to terrorism by the action and treatment of the Russian autocracy. If the treaty was accepted by the American government Russian political offenders would be thrown into the same category with the criminal offenders in that country.

### THE NEW CRUISER NEW YORK

**Will Likely Participate in the Coming Review.**

Philadelphia, March 30.—There is every probability that the cruiser New York will take part in the naval review on April 27. Officials of the William Cramp & Sons' company expressed themselves as willing to man the ship if the government wants her to appear before she goes into commission and while incomplete.

In the event of an early arrival of the cruiser's sponsons, which are furnished by the government, the guns can be mounted in time for the review. Other work can also be done, so that the finest modern war-ship can be exhibited to advantage, and foreign powers given a chance to judge of her qualities.

No matter now it rests with Secretary Hesbert, the Cramps say, and they will place Capt. Sargent in command and select a crew if it is decided to have the cruiser join the squadron.

**Marthena Harrison's Condition.**

New York, April 3.—The shock which little Marthena Harrison experienced from being thrown out of her baby carriage by the pole of a heavy express wagon, which also knocked down Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday afternoon, has had as serious effect on the child. Little Marthena has been undergoing electric treatment for nervous prostration, which followed an attack of scarlet fever in the White House.


HOOD'S CURES.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

**Hood's Pills** acts especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.



**FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS!**

If you will send us within the next 30 days a photograph or a tintype of yourself, of any member of your family, living or dead, we will make you one of our enlarged life-like CRAYON PORTRAIT absolutely free of charge. This offer is made to introduce our artistic portraits in your vicinity. Put your name and address back of photo, and send same to us. (Established in 1876.) References: all newspaper publishers, Banks, and Express Companies of New York and Brooklyn. P. S.—We will forfeit $100 to anyone sending us photo, and not receiving crayon picture Free of charge. Address all letters to

TANQUEREY PORTRAIT SOCIETY, 741 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.


### THE ANN ARBOR CASES.

**Opinions of Judges Ricks and Taft, Delivered at Toledo, April 3.**

Toledo Daily Blade, April 3.

Judge Augustus J. Ricks delivered his decision this morning in the contempt proceedings against the eight Lake Shore engineers. Beside his own decision that of Judge William H. Taft, on the hearing against Grand Chief Arthur, for a temporary injunction, restraining him from enforcing rule 12 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was heard.

James Lennon, the Lake Shore engineer who refused to haul an Ann Arbor freight car from Alexis to West Toledo on March 18, was found guilty of contempt of the court's order. The other seven engineers

## FOR THE BIG NAVAL REVIEW.

**Final Orders Issued by Rear Admiral Gherardi.**

New York, April 4.—Rear Admiral Gherardi has issued his orders for the naval review in this harbor on April 27, and the time between now and that date will be devoted to preparations for the event. The fleet will be in readiness for the sail to this port from Hampton Roads on April 24, and on that date an early hour will steam to New York, keeping in fleet formation during the day, separating in the night, coming together in the morning of April 25, and proceeding in fleet formation to the anchorage in the lower bay.

On the morning of April 26, the day before the review, the signal for the start for the anchorage on the North river will be given at about 9 o'clock, and with patrol steamers on all sides of the fleet, the fleet will proceed up the bay at the rate of about eight miles an hour. The line will be formed, as has been before stated, from off Twenty-seventh street to about Ninety-seventh street, on the day of the review, April 27, the ships will hoist colors and dress ship at 8 a. m. At 10:30 o'clock President Cleveland will embark on the Dolphin, which will be anchored off the foot of West Twenty-third street, firing her signal gun at that time, and being answered by the ten-inch gun on the Minatonomah, which will be the sea ship of the port column. When the Dolphin's bow is opposite each ship's southern, four "flourishes" will be sounded, the band will play the National air, and on the last flourish the first of a salute of 21 guns will be fired. After the Dolphin has passed up the river she will come to anchor, and will be visited by flag and commanding officers to pay their respects.

In the evening there will be an exhibition of search lights until 8:30 o'clock, and during the succeeding half hour Very and Ardois signals will be shown.

## HE BEAT THE BUCKET SHOPS.

**A Genius and His Clever Scheme at St. Louis.**

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—A man of genius has made his appearance in St. Louis whose career has been brought to an untimely close and whose name is veiled in mystery. There is a citizen of this metropolis who has solved a problem supposed to be as impossible as squaring the circle, the problem of beating the bucket shops without risk of loss to himself. He is the inventor of a system which bucket shop keepers pronounce to be infallible, and which for some time past has netted him a neat little income varying from $50 to $100 a day.

This talented gentleman some time ago made his appearance in an establishment in the Chamber of Commerce building, and began trading in New York stocks. He was plentifully provided with money, but never bought more than ten shares at a time. The number of purchases made during the day was, however, very large. He won from the first, but little was thought of it until the drain on the resources of the firm became very exhausting. He was then closely watched and it was found that he was following a system. At length the proprietor came to the conclusion that he had contributed all that he cared to and barred the systematic speculator out.

## DREADFUL MINE EXPLOSION.

**Ten Dead Men Taken from a Shaft at Shamokin.**

Shamokin, Pa., April 1.—A miner's lamp caused an explosion in the Neilson shaft at 7 o'clock this morning. Many miners escaped, but twelve or fifteen are still in the mine.

Later.—Ten dead men have been recovered from Neilson shaft. They are: John Roble, married; James and Mike Brennan, single; John Ryan, single; Frederick Grinter, single; John Burtt, married; John Garry, married; Joe Bortrox, single; Dick Dolton, married, and Frank Shupis, married. It is not known whether there are any more in the mine, which is burning fiercely, with momentary danger of an explosion. Despite this, a force of men and officials are bravely battling the flames and the gas. The dead were all found in the Red Ash vein, to which place the smoke found its way from the vein, 200 feet below. One

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

thousand men are thrown out of employment.

## NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER.

**Decrease of Funds in the Nation's Vaults Noted.**

New York, April 4.—Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts has finally succeeded in relieving himself of the duties of public office. After business with the clearing house yesterday, F. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, took charge of the sub-treasury and Mr. Roberts stepped out.

The amount which Mr. Roberts turns over, according to the books of the subtreasury, is $97,244,030, but the count of the remainder of the cash will not be entered upon till Mr. Roberts's successor has taken charge. This is a heavy falling off in the amount in the subtreasury on April 1, 1889, which was $187,981,814.32. The principal decrease has been on the gold coin, gold certificates and subsidiary silver.

## OLD CASE FINALLY SETTLED.

**Tennessee and Virginia Boundary Quarrel Decided.**

Washington, April 4.—Among the decisions handed down to-day by the Supreme court was this:

"No. 3, original.—The state of Virginia, complainant, vs. the state of Tennessee. Decreed that the boundary line established between the states of Virginia and Tennessee by the compact of 1803 between them is the real, certain and true boundary, and that the prayer of the complainant to have the same set aside and annulled and to have a new boundary line run between them on the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, be denied at the cost of the complainant. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field."

## NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

**Mrs. Russell Harrison Knocked Down by an Express Wagon.**

New York, April 1.—Russell B. Harrison's wife and child were knocked down by an express wagon, as she was wheeling in a carriage the infant on Broadway to-day. The reckless driver turned the corner from Twenty-fourth street at a criminal speed and the ex-President's daughter-in-law had no time to escape. The lady and child were escorted to the Gilsey House and Dr. Wm. Morton, of Lexington avenue, was hastily summoned. The doctor looked grave when he learned what had happened, for the child was a patient of his, whom he was treating for a nervous complaint, the after effect of scarlet fever, and though she was not hurt in body, the shock and fright had undone in a moment, Dr. Morton feared, the treatment of three weeks.

It was by the rarest good fortune that the heavy hand of bereavement was not again laid on ex-President Harrison.

**Weighs Twelve Tons.**

Boston, April 1.—Import freight agents for the New York and New England railroad have in charge for the Chicago exhibition, and now afloat and due at this port a case containing a block of cannel coal weighing twelve tons, a most extraordinary find, as it is said to be impossible that there is another seam in the world where such a block could be mined.

**Lillie Johnson Released.**

Memphis, Tenn., March 30.—Miss Lillie Johnson, who was indicted as accessory to the murder of Freda Ward by Alice Mitchell, has been discharged, there being no evidence against her. Miss Mitchell is still in the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn.

The Wisconsin legislature adopted a memorial to Congress, asking the submission of an amendment to the Federal constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

## STEAMBOAT BURNED AT SEA.

**Number of the Passengers and the Crew Lost.**

San Francisco, April 4.—The startling news has reached Point Conception lighthouse that the four-masted steel ship King James, coal laden from Newcastle, Eng., to San Francisco, had been burned at sea, 200 miles off San Francisco. Yesterday a boat containing sixteen men from the King James landed at Point Conception, and are being cared for by the lighthouse keeper. On the 19th of March a vapor was discovered arising from the hold of the King James and the hold gradually grew hotter. Water was poured down the hatchway, but without avail. For eleven days and nights the crew fought the fire, but on March 30th a terrific explosion tore up the deck in all directions. Flames shot up high in the air, and the crew were forced to take to the boats.

They remained near the ship till March 31, when they started for Point Conception. The crew, 32 in all, occupied two boats. The captain took thirteen men, two apprentices and his 16-year-old son. The first mate, two apprentices and thirteen men filled the other boats. Point Conception was 250 miles away, and the boats started for that point. April 1 a gale came up and separated the boats. The mate's boat arrived at Point Conception safely, but nothing has been seen of the captain's boat. Those in the captain's boat were: Capt. W. Drummond and son, Second Mate David Ireland, Edward Flynn, James Christy, John Perry, Alvin Robertson, William Seaman, Harry Bruce, Peter Petersen, Christie Sarsen, Frank Kongrod, Stephen Brezon, John Williams, F. Muller, and two others, names unknown. The captain's boat is expected to appear soon, and close watch is being kept for it. This was King James's first trip.

## LOOKED UP ALL THE TREATIES.

**Different Agreements Made by the United States.**

New York, March 30.—In a personal letter made public here yesterday Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, writes from Washington on March 24:

"I looked up yesterday the subject of extradition treaties and made a careful examination of all the treaties of that kind negotiated by the United States since the first one in 1842. They number 34 and the clause relating to 'an attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government' is contained in only two of them, viz.: in the treaty with Belgium (where it originated) in 1882, and in the treaty with Luxemburg in 1883.

"After the negotiation of the treaty with Belgium, in which this clause first appeared, the United States concluded extradition treaties with Japan, Italy, Spain and Great Britain, but the 'attempt to assassinate' clause is in neither of them as countries were not willing to agree with it or because it was objectionable to the government of the United States. In either case its omission from all these treaties seems to me to be a strong point against it. Now it is suddenly put into the treaty with Russia, the place where it is most objectionable on every account."

**Rippy Indicted.**

San Francisco, April 1.—W. C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackey and then shot himself, has been indicted by the grand jury for an assault to commit murder. His bail was fixed at $5,000.

## ANOTHER BIG RAILROAD CASE.

**A United States Judge Asked to Decide Grave Questions.**

Macon, Ga., April 4.—The hearing of the petition of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, asking Judge Emory Speer, in the United States court, to compel the receiver of the Central railroad of Georgia to make contracts with its engineers, came up for hearing yesterday. R. W. Patterson appeared for the engineers and Assistant Chief A. B. Youngson, of Cleveland, of the National Brotherhood, was in attendance. The Central railroad representatives were H. C. Cunningham, of Savannah, and Marion Erwin, of Macon.

Messrs. Youngson and Comer were the witnesses for their respective sides. Great interest was shown in the case. Court adjourned before Comer's examination was concluded. The case will be continued to-morrow.

## DISCHARGING THE EXHIBIT.

**The Steamer Ceballos Landing Her Cargo in New York.**

New York, March 29.—The Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair is now being discharged from the Ceballos steamer at pier 8, East river. The exhibit will be one of the most interesting at the Fair, comprising as it does many articles, paintings and relics intimately associated with the life and voyage of the great discoverer. One painting alone in the shipment is valued at $50,000, being a Murillo; besides about forty cases of painting, all of old masters or the choicest of modern schools.

All the treasures of Spanish art and history have been drawn upon and are supplemented by exhibits of the great natural wealth of the Spain of to-day. The shipment will go forward to Chicago to-morrow.

**Maryland Peach Crop.**

Baltimore, March 29.—Telegrams from the peach-growing regions of Maryland say that there will be a paying crop this year. The buds are now swelling, and many trees are found to contain as many live buds as can mature into peaches if they are not killed by late frosts. The thermometer marked 32 degrees last night.

**Grand Indian Council.**

Tahlequah, I. T., March 31.—Preliminary steps have been taken to bring about a grand council of the five civilized tribes. A committee of resolution passed both branches of the council, appointing a committee of five to confer with the principal chiefs and legal council and draw up a bill relinquishing the Cherokee title to the outlet. It will require some little time to properly draw up the bill.

The Pennsylvania state Republican convention will be held in Harrisburg, August 30.

# Finance and Trade.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There was a better tone to the money market in New York last week. The New York Financial Chronicle, of Saturday, sums the situation up as follows: "The outflow of gold was lighter than expected, only $618,577 having been exported during the week, and the United States Treasury has succeeded in making some further slight additions to its gold holdings, the excess above the 100 million reserve now standing at $6,989,963. A slight flurry in money on Thursday, incident to the 1st of April settlements, and having its origin in a demand for funds from the East, and also in the calling of loans by a prominent industrial concern which needs money for the payment of a large dividend previously declared, has not been looked upon as of great consequence, and has therefore exerted comparatively little influence."

But this encouraging view, printed early Saturday morning, was modified by the fact that, later in the day it was announced that $1,500,000 of gold had been taken for export this week. Money on call, representing bankers' balances was easy at 3 to 4 per cent until Thursday morning, when the rate advanced to 8 per cent in consequence of a calling in of loans, made necessary by a movement of money in the East. In the afternoon there was a sharp advance to 25 per cent, and round amounts were loaned at 20. The extremes for the week were 25 and 3 per cent, and the average was about 7. Banks and trust companies quoted 6 as the minimum. There was a good supply of money on time, offered on high grade collateral, chiefly on gold notes, and the demand was fair. Rates were 5 1-2 per cent 30 to 90 days, and 6 per cent for longer dates.

The improved financial conditions caused prices on the stock market to creep up, though there was not much activity in transactions. This brought confusion to the bear element, which had been relying upon the possibility of a squeeze in money due to the quarterly settlements on April 1, and to increased gold shipments, to drive prices in their direction. But the squeeze was a small flurry, and gold shipments were unexpectedly small; and the market went the other way.

The silver market has regained its firmness, because of reassuring statements in regard to the Indian budget and the intentions of the Indian financial authorities. The sale of council bills on Thursday at 1s. 2 5-8d. per rupee, which seems to be the government's limit, checked the rise, when the quotation for bars rose to 38 18d., the New York price advancing in sympathy to 83 1-2, at which figures the market was steady at the close of the week. At this price, a standard silver dollar is worth 64.25 cents.

## WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

**Money Markets Not Nearly So Close as Usual.**

New York, April 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The fact of largest influence in the record of the past week has been the increased distribution of goods. The stringency often seen about April 1, does not appear here, nor are other money markets more close. But while imports greatly exceed exports, it is not safe to calculate that outgoes of gold will not again disturb confidence. Hence the break in important speculations has helped aside. Instead of rising after the Lancashire strike, cotton fell 3-8, which may accelerate exports, though stocks of any cotton are a third larger than usual at this season. Wheat at Chicago had a sudden fall of 7 cents in one day, but as prices there have been 15 to 20 cents higher than at other Western cities, and 8 cents higher than at New York, markets were very little affected anywhere else, and here are only an eighth lower. But the price in Great Britain is the lowest ever known. Corn fell 2 1-2 cents, with small sales, and oats 1-2 cent, and the break in hog products reached 75 cents per barrel in pork and 1 cent in lard. Exports at New York for the month not far from $76,000,000, while the increase in imports at New York alone has been about $11,000,000, indicating a total for the month of more than $97,000,000. This great excess in imports following the excess of $36,000,000 in January and February, is the basis of doubts about the immediate monetary future. Failure in the first quarter of the year, 3,292 in number, were fewer than in either of the past three years, and the amount of liabilities larger, the average of liabilities is still quite low, less then $14,800.

The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days number 194, as compared with totals of 243 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 218.

## REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., April 4, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

| | April 4. | March 29. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, coupons | 113 | 113½ |
| U. S. 4s, registered | 113 | 112½ |
| U. S. 2s, registered | 99½ | 99½ |
| Pacific 6s of 1895 | 105 | 105 |

**Condition of the Grain Market at the Close This Afternoon.**

At the closing sessions of the grain exchanges to-day wheat closed at the highest point. The unfavorable crop report from Illinois, and the better cables hardened prices. The Kansas report is looked forward to with interest. Admitting that the damage to wheat in Illinois is as bad as reported it must be remembered that this is a large country in which a deficiency in one section may be partially, if not fully made up in another section. Ohio is a good wheat growing state, and so far the damage reported does not indicate that the crop will be less than last year. Taking the country as a whole, and there is no reason for alarm on account of low condition or winter kill in certain sections.

The report of the Illinois state board of Agriculture shows 22 per cent of the crop winter-killed, and condition on wheat left standing 73 per cent, the general average being about 58 per cent.

There were no grain markets at Chicago or St. Louis to-day on account of the elections. At New York May wheat closed 1-2c above the opening, at 76 3-4c, and July was 3-4c up, at 78 3-4c; at Toledo May wheat closed 3-4c advance on the opening prices, at 71 3-4c, and July was 3-4c better, at 74c.

Corn received some attention at steady prices. May at New York closed at 49 7-8c.

## AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

**Close at Toledo.**

Wheat showed considerable activity for July delivery, with a fair trade in May and August. Cash wheat was dull. Prices closed steady but higher. Corn firmer. Cloverseed dull, steady at 3.80.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71 1-2c; No. 3 soft red, 66 1-2c. Lake Shore; rejected red, 61 1-2c.

May wheat 71c, and finally 71 3-4c; July, 73 1-4c, 73 1-8c, then 74c; August, 73 1-2 @74 1-4c.

Prices of May and July wheat, to-day:

| | Opened. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May— | | | | |
| Toledo | 71 | 71¾ | 71 | 71¾ |
| New York | 73¾ | 74⅝ | 73¾ | 74 |
| July— | | | | |
| Toledo | 76¼ | 76⅞ | 75⅞ | 76¾ |
| New York | 78 | 78¾ | 77⅝ | 78¾ |

Corn—No. 2, 41c.; No. 2 May, 40 1-2c.; No. 3 corn, 40c.; No. 3 yellow, 41c.

Oats—No. 2 about 32c. for mixed.

Rye—No. 2, 56c.; No. 3, 49 1-2c.

Cloverseed—Prime cash, nominally, $3.25; No. 2 sold at $7.80. Receipts, 256 bags; shipments, 305.

**Toledo Produce Market.**

The market was fairly active this morning with but little change in anything excepting dressed hogs, which were lower.

Butter—Creamery, 28c; dairy, 23@24c; fair quality, 20c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 14c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, per lb, 12½ @13c; turkeys, dressed, 15c.

Game—Wild ducks, Mallards, per pair, $1.25; red winged teal, pair, 60c; blue bills, 75c; red heads, $1.50.

Vegetables—Onions, bu, (old) $1.50@1.75; Spanish onions, crate, (new) $1.90; new Bermudas, crate, $2.90; parsnips, bu, 60c; beets, bu, 60c; carrots, bu, 40c; pop corn, bu, 75c; cabbages, per bbl, $1.75; potatoes, bu, 30c; sweet potatoes, bu, $1.75.

Dressed meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs, $7.50 @7.75; mutton, $8@9; beef, 5@6½c; calves, 6@8c.

Fresh fish—Retail—Herring, pound, 6c; smelts, 12 1-2c; black bass, 15c; white fish, 12 1-2c; trout, 10c; halibut, 15c; Kennebec river salmon, 25c; red snappers, 12 1-2c; blue fish, 12 1-2c; fresh cod, 10@12 1-2c; pike, 10c; pickerel, 10c; roe shad, each, 75c; buck shad, 60c.

Fruits—Apples, bu, $2.75@4, according to quality; lemons, box, $3; oranges, box, $2.50@3; cranberries crate, $3.50.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, per bbl, $20; short mess, $21; short clear mess, $22.

Hams—Sugar cured, all weights, lb, 16c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; do rib, 14c; bologna, lb, 6c; shoulders, lb, 12c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, tierces, barrels, half-barrels, and 50-pound tins, 13c.

Hides—Green—Heavy steers, per lb, 5c; light, 3½c; No. 2, 2c; calf, 7c; No. 2 6.50; other lights, $5.25@6.25. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 10,000 head; market is active and steady; top sheep, $5.15@5.50; top lambs, $5.75@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Flour—Nothing doing and prices unchanged. Wheat weak, closing about unchanged. No. 2 red cash lower at 64½c; April, 64c; May, 65⅝@66⅛c, closing at 66c; June, 67⅛c; July, 68⅝@68c. Corn eased off slightly; No. 2 mixed cash lower at 32⅝@32¾c; April, 32⅝c; May, 36⅞@37c; closing at 36⅝c; July, 38¾c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, 30¾c. Rye firm; No. 2 this side of 45c. Barley—Nothing doing; Minnesota, 66c. Flax seed lower at $1.12½.

Liverpool, April 4.—Close—Pork in poor demand; prime mess, fine Western, dull at 90s; do medium dull at 85s 3d. Lard unquotable; no demand. Wheat—Demand is poor; No. 2 red winter steady at 5s 6d; No. 2 red spring steady at 6s 5d. Flour—Demand poor and prices unchanged. Corn—Demand moderate; spot 4s 2d and firm; April dull at 4s 1½d; May dull at 4s 1½d; June dull at 4s 1½d. Receipts of wheat the past week from Atlantic ports, 15,900 quarters; Pacific ports, 20,000 quarters; other sources, 6,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn the past week, 27,700 quarters.

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western, 60@75c; No. 1 Canada, 92c; No. 2 Canada, 85c. Corn—Receipts, 48,000 bu; sales, 225,000 bu; No. 2, firmer but quiet; May, 48@48¼c; July, 48½@48¾c; No. 2, 50½@52¼c; steamer mixed, 49@49½c. Oats—Receipts, 144,000 bu; sales, none; No. 2 firm but dull; May, 35c; western, 36@49c. Beef, quiet and weak; extra mess, $7.50@8.50. Pork, inactive and weak; new mess, $18; old mess, $17.50. Lard, dull and nominal at $9.90. Butter—Receipts, 4,409 packages; market moderately active but weak; western dairy, 18@24c; western creamery, 24@31c. Cheese, state, 9½c. Eggs, firmer and in fair demand; western, 15½c; southern, 15@15½c. Sugar, firm and in fair demand; crushed, 5 7-16c; granulated, 4¾c. Petroleum, quiet at $5.40@5.45. Spirits of turpentine, quiet but firm, at 33@33½c. Molasses in fair demand and firm at 30@38c. Freights quiet and weak. Rosin, steady and quiet at $1.35@1.37½. Tallow, dull but steady at 5⅝c. Hops, quiet but steady; Pacific coast 15@22c; New York—Bio quiet and easy, No. 7 on spot, 17½c.

**Live Stock.**

St. Louis, April 3.—Cattle—Market is steady on all classes; fed Texan steers, $4.35. Hogs—Market was 5c lower; heavy at $8.20@8.50; mixed, $8@8.40; light, $6.10@6.35. Sheep—Market strong; grass Texans, $4.50@5.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3.—Wheat and rye are on a basis of the Mississippi river. Corn and oats are on a basis at Kansas City. Wheat—Hard firm and steady; soft almost unsalable. No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 2 red, 67c. Corn unchanged in prices; not strong; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c.

Buffalo, April 4.—Receipts of cattle, 24 loads through and 2 on sale; market slow and unchanged. Receipts of hogs, 25 cars through and 15 on sale; market slow and lower, with a very light demand; sales of good mediums at $6.60@6.70; choice heavy, $6.80@6.90. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 4 loads through and 5 on sale; market opened steady and firm for all grades, with the supply inadequate to the demand; sales of good to choice lambs at $6.75@6.90; no very choice sheep here.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3.—Cattle—The market was fairly active; cows steady to 10c lower; feeders quiet; Texas and Indian steers and cows firm. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.80@5.15; cows and heifers, $1.85@3.70; Texas and Indian steers, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.35. Hogs—The market opened steady to 5c lower and closed 10@15c lower; all grades, $5.10@6.00; bulk, $6.25@6.40. Sheep—The market for good was active and strong; others quiet and steady; muttons, $4.20@5.20.

Chicago, April 4.—The Evening Journal reports: Receipts of cattle, 4,000 head; market steady; top prices, $5.55@5.75 for good steers; no extra here; medium, $4.95 @5.40; others, $4.25@4.75; first grass Texans for the season, $2.90@3 for steers and $2 for heifers. Receipts of hogs, 15,000 head; market steadier than yesterday, with prices about the same; common and mixed, $6@6.45; prime heavy and butcher weights, $6.45@6.85; prime light, $6.40@6.50; other lights, $5.25@6.25. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 10,000 head; market is active and steady; top sheep, $5.15@5.50; top lambs, $5.75@6.50.

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## THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

**Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.**

Noon—Money on call is firm at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is firm; bankers' bills, $4.86¾@4.87¼ for 60 days, 71 $4.87¾@4.88 for demand; posted rates, $4.87@4.89; commercial bills, $4.85@4.85¾. The stock market after 11 o'clock was extremely dull and the changes narrow in the entire list. Nevertheless a firm tone characterized speculation, and especially for the industrials. American Cotton Seed Oil rose from 48½ to 49¾. Among the railways New England declined 3¼, but noon the market was dull and steady in tone.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. C. O. | 48¾ | 49½ | 48¾ | 49 |
| A. T. | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| A. S. R. | 103⅝ | 107⅛ | 106¾ | 106⅞ |
| C. S. | 55¾ | .... | .... | 55⅞ |
| C. & G. T. | 92¾ | 92¾ | 91¾ | 92 |
| C. B. Q. | 97 | 97 | 96¼ | 96⅞ |
| C. C. C. | 51¾ | 51¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| D. L. W. | 147¼ | 147¾ | 146¾ | 147 |
| Erie | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| H. V. | 28¾ | .... | .... | 28¾ |
| J. C. | 121½ | .... | .... | 121½ |
| L. S. | 124 | .... | .... | 125 |
| L. N. | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74¾ | 74⅞ |
| Lead | 43½ | 43⅝ | 43 | 43 |
| M. P. | 51¼ | 51¾ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ |
| Man | 164 | 164 | 160½ | 163 |
| N. A. | 11¾ | .... | .... | 11¾ |
| N. P. pfd | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 31 | 32¾ |
| N. P. | 17⅜ | .... | .... | 17⅜ |
| N. P. pfd | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43 | 43¼ |
| N. W. | 113⅝ | 113¾ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| O. C. N. | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| O. M. | 54¾ | 54¾ | 52⅝ | 53⅛ |
| P. M. | 25⅜ | .... | .... | 25⅜ |
| R. T. | 9⅝ | .... | .... | 9⅝ |
| R. G. | 4 2/7 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| R. I. | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| St. P. | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 76¾ | 77 |
| T. C. T. | 28¾ | 28¾ | 25⅜ | 26⅝ |
| Tex. P. | 9⅝ | .... | .... | 9⅝ |
| U. P. | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| W. P. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| W. U. | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94 | 94¼ |
| D. C. F. | 32⅜ | 33 | 32 | 32⅝ |
| G. E. | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | 107¼ | 107¾ |

**Trade.**

There was a somewhat less aggregate in general business during the past than the preceding week. In some lines the trade was good. On the whole merchants and manufacturers are content with the volume of trade.

**Wool Market.**

Bradstreet's reports the wool market as follows: The movement in wool is of a jobbing character in all markets. Manufacturers are apparently well supplied, and those who are in need of wool find considerable difficulty in securing what they want. Desireable wools, except in a few grades, are not to be had. Prices are very firm and steady. New California wools will begin to come forward by May 1, and then the market will be more active. Last year's stocks of California wool are about cleaned up. Pulled wools are in large supply and selling slowly. A light trade is reported in Australian. The next London sales will open April 5. Advices from London brokers to American dealers are that prices will be very firm, if not higher than the last sales. Offerings will not be heavy. Owing to light stocks, however, buyers probably take wools freely. Competition will undoubtedly be very strong. There is less doing in carpet wools, but prices hold very firm, owing to the light supplies.

**Cotton Markets**

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Cotton ¼c lower; dull; middling, 8½c.

Galveston, April 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 8½c; low middling, 8 1-16c; good ordinary, 7⅞c.

New York, April 4.—Cotton—The market for futures opened steady: April, 8.60; May, 8.14; June, 8.23; July, 8.28; August, 8.33; September, 8.34; October, 8.34; November, 8.38; December, 8.40; January, 8.41.

New Orleans, April 3.—Cotton weak and demand irregular; middling, 8 9-16c; middling, 8 3-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 9-16c. Cotton futures steady; April, 7.85 bid; May, 7.94@7.95; June, 8.04@8.02; July, 8.08@8.09; August, 8.09 @8.10; September, 8.06@8.07; October, 8.07@8.08; November, 8.07@8.08; December, 8.08@8.10.

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REMEDIES? They are the best in the world. They cleanse the system by internal and external medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. More great cures of torturing and disfiguring skin, scalp and blood diseases are daily made by them than by all other skin and blood remedies combined. N. B.—Since a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, costing 25 cents, is sufficient to test the virtues of these great curatives, there is now no reason why hundreds of thousands should go through life tortured, disfigured and humiliated by skin and scalp diseases which are speedily and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a trifling cost.

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